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Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

These newscasts, which appear on Fridays, are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times given are local.

Alabama

Dothan—Week days, no regular time assigned, WAGF, 1370kc.
Mobile—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WALA, 1380kc.

Arkansas

Blytheville—Week days, 10 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.
Little Rock—Week days, 12 noon, KLRA, 1390kc.

California

Bakersfield—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:15 p. m., KERN, 1370kc.
El Centro—Mondays and Fridays, 7 p. m., KXO, 1500kc.
Hollywood—Week days, 12:05 and 6:30 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 10:45 a. m., and 6:15 p. m., KTAB, 560kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 1:35 p. m., KFRC, 610kc.
Stockton—Week days, 1 p. m., KWG, 1200kc.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—Week days, except Saturday, 10 a. m., and week days, 9 p. m., KVOR, 1270kc.
Denver—Week days, 10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.
Grand Junction—Week days, 1:45 p. m., KFXJ, 1200kc.
Greeley—Week days, 4:30 p. m., KFKA, 880kc.
Pueblo—Week days, 9:30 a. m., KGHF, 1320kc.

Connecticut

Hartford—Week days, no regular time assigned, WTIC, 1040kc.

Florida

Orlando—Week days, except Saturday, no regular time assigned, WDBO, 580kc.

Georgia

Columbus—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Macon—Mondays, 10 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

Idaho

Boise—Week days, 12:30 p. m., KIDO, 1350kc.
Lewiston—Week days, no regular time assigned, KRLC, 1420kc.
Twin Falls—Week days, no regular time assigned, KTFI, 1240kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.
Joliet—Week days, 9:35 a. m., WCLS, 1310kc.
Quincy—Week days, 6 p. m., WTAD, 1440kc.
Tuscola—Week days, except Saturday, 8 a. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

Indiana

Anderson—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHBU, 1210kc.
Evansville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WGBF, 630kc.
Indianapolis—Week days, 5 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Week days, no regular time assigned, WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Ames—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 5 p. m., WOI, 640kc.
Davenport—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WOC, 1370kc.
Des Moines—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10:15 a. m., WHO, 1000kc.
Marshalltown—Week days, except third Wednesdays and second Friday, 1:45 p. m., KFJB, 1200kc.

Kansas

Abilene—Week days, 9:05 a. m., KFBI, 1050kc.
Dodge City—Week days, 9:30 a. m., KGNO, 1340kc.
Kansas City—Week days, 6:45 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Kentucky

Louisville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WAVE, 940kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Week days, 1 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.
Shreveport—Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 8:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, 8:15 p. m.; Thursdays, 7:15 p. m.; Fridays, 8 p. m., KWKH, 1100kc.

Maine

Augusta—Week days, 12:30 and 5:45 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.
Portland—Week days, except Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Maryland

Hagerstown—Week days, 11 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 12 noon and 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 noon and 7:45 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XAZ, 31.35m.

Michigan

Bay City—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Calumet—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHDF, 1370kc.
Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Jackson—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WIBM, 1370kc.
Kalamazoo—Week days, in connection with regular news period, no regular time assigned, WKZO, 590kc.
Lansing—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WJIM, 1420kc.
Muskegon—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.
Royal Oak—Week days, 9:30 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days, except Saturdays, 3 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

Missouri

Columbia—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.
Kansas City—Week days, 5 p. m., W9XBY, 1530kc.

Montana

Butte—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGIR, 1360kc.
Great Falls—Week days, 8:30 p. m., KFBB, 1280kc.
Missoula—Twice a week, no regular time assigned, KGVO, 1200kc.

Nebraska

North Platte—Week days, except Saturdays, 3 p. m., KGNF, 1430kc.
Scottsbluff—Week days, 2:30 p. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Week days, except Saturdays, 10:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

New York

Albany—Monday to Friday, inc., 12:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 11 a. m., WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Chester—Week days, except Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WGNY, 1210kc.
Jamestown—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WOCL, 1210kc.
New York—Week days, 12 noon, WMCA, 570kc.
Olean—Week days, 3 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 9 a. m., WMFF, 1310kc.
Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
Utica—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays, 1:45 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Durham—Mondays, 8:45 p. m.; Tuesdays 12 noon; Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 8:30 p. m., WDNC, 1500kc.

North Dakota

Devils Lake—Week days, 6:30 p. m., KDLR, 1210kc.

Ohio

Akron—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WJW, 1210kc.
Cincinnati—Week days, no regular time assigned, WKRC, 550kc.
Columbus—Week days, 12:30 and 6 p. m., WAIU, 640kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WPAY, 1370kc.

Oklahoma

Norman—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNAD, 1010kc.
Ponca City—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WBBZ, 1200kc.

Oregon

Corvallis—Week days, 6:15 p. m., KOAC, 550kc.
Eugene—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 6:45 p. m., KORE, 1420kc.
Klamath Falls—Week days, 1:45 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.
Marshfield—Week days, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.
Medford—Week days, 5:15 p. m., KMED, 1310kc.
Portland—Week days, 12 noon, KFJR, 1300kc.
Salem—Week days, 12 noon, KSLM, 1370kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WFIL, 560kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, except Saturday, 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.

South Carolina

Anderson—Week days, no regular time assigned, WAIM, 1200kc.

South Dakota

Aberdeen—Week days, no regular time assigned, KADR, 1420kc.
Huron—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KDOY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Week days, 12:45 p. m. KOPX, 630kc.
Watertown—Week days, 9 a. m., and 3:35 p. m., KWTN, 1210kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Week days, 6 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.
Corpus Christi—Week days, 9 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.
Dallas—Week days, no regular time assigned, KRLD, 1040kc.
Dublin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFPL, 1310kc.
Fort Worth—Week days, no regular time assigned, KTAT, 1240kc.
Galveston—Week days, 8:45 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.
Longview—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFRO, 1370kc.
Port Arthur—Week days, 6:30 a. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
San Angelo—Week days, 4:45 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc.
Tyler—Week days, 9:45 a. m., KGKB, 1500kc.
Weslaco—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.
Wichita Falls—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGKO, 570kc.

Vermont

Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield — Week days, 11:30 a. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville—Week days, in connection with regular news features, 5:45 p. m., WEHC, 580kc.
Newport News—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 12:45 and 6:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Petersburg—Week days, no regular time assigned, WPHR, 880kc.
Richmond—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMBG, 1200kc.

Washington

Aberdeen—Week days, 7 p. m., KXRO, 1310kc.
Olympia—Week days, 12:30 p. m., KGY, 1210kc.
Seattle—Week days, 9:30 a. m., 6 and 9 p. m., KJR, 970kc; KOMO, 920kc.
Spokane—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 9:15 a. m., 1 and 8:30 p. m., KGA, 900kc.
Tacoma—Week days, 6 p. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Walla Walla—Week days, 8 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.
Yakima—Week days, no regular time assigned, KIT, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.

Wisconsin

Portage—Week days, 3:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary—Daily, except Saturday, 10 p. m.; Saturdays, 7 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.
Edmonton — Week days, 11 p. m., CJCA, 730kc.
Lethbridge — Week days, 9:30 a. m., CJOC, 1230kc.

British Columbia

Chilliwack—Week days, 9:45 a. m., CHWK, 780kc.
Kamloops—Week days, 12:30 p. m., CFJC, 880kc.
Kelowna — Week days, 7:30 p. m., CKOV, 630kc.
Trail—Week days, 10 a. m., CJAT, 910kc.
Vancouver — Week days, 8:15 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria—Week days, 12:30 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg — Week days, 8:45 p. m., CJRC 1390kc.
Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days, except Saturday, 8:15 p. m; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

New Brunswick

Fredericton — Week days, no regular time assigned, CFNB, 550kc.

Ontario

Chatham — Week days, 1 p. m., CFCO, 1050kc.
Cobalt—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKMC, 1210kc.
Hamilton—Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Ottawa — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6:15 p. m., CRCO, 880kc.
St. Catharines — Week days, 5:45 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Week days, 8:30 a. m., and 5:15 p m., CJIC, 890kc.
Timmins—Mondays, 6:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., CKGB, 1420kc.
Windsor—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKLW, 1030kc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.
Yorkton-Winnipeg—Week days, except Saturday, 8:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

[A Friday Feature]

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, March 31

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.
Springfield—Christian Science Society, 11 a. m., KWTO, 560kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Jerry's Journeys

Episode No. 5

JERRY was finding the country much more fun than he had hoped. He discovered, too, that green things grew in winter. Spruce and fir glistened bright in the sun and at their feet trailed tiny vines bearing 'round, red berries. He had gathered some for mother, who put them in a bowl with moss where they looked very pretty indeed.

One day, while romping through an orchard, he was attracted by a crooked old apple tree. Its trunk looked hollow and as he tapped it with a stick a queer echo came from inside. He walked inquisitively around the tree and suddenly noticed a narrow opening on the top side of the leaning trunk.

"Guess I'll investigate," he thought and was about to poke inside it with his stick when he heard the familiar voice of the Old Man from "Everywhere."

"Well, well, Jerry, what do you suppose is hiding in that tree?"

"Oh, hello," Jerry looked up and smiled at the old man. "I was just going to find out."

"Suppose we go in, instead," suggested the old man.

In a twinkling they were inside. It

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Queer Echo Came From Inside.

was quite dark and Jerry held his companion's hand tightly. The passageway through which they walked ran upward at such an angle that the doorway was quite weatherproof and the rays of the sun lighted it but dimly.

"This is the home of a colony of wild bees, Jerry," whispered the old man, "and we must try not to disturb them. They have worked hard all summer and this is vacation time for them, you might say."

As he talked, they came to the center of the hive and Jerry managed to say softly, "Oh, it's wonderful, isn't it?"

"It is indeed, Jerry, and now just stand quietly and I'll tell you about it. See, there at the top, that bigger bee? She's the Queen Bee and in that ball-like cluster all about her are the worker bees. They huddle together like that to keep warm. Sshh,—hear that soft buzzing sound? Those in the center are moving their wings to send warmth out to the others who will gradually work their way in to the center. And, see how close they are? That is how they pass food from one to the other. What do you suppose their food is, Jerry?"

"Honey."

"Right you are. And they make it themselves working all summer long among the buds and blossoms. But when there are no flowers they rest as you see them now, stirring now and then, changing places and probably dreaming about April when once more they'll stretch their wings and be the busy bees we know them to be.

"Come back then, Jerry, and we'll visit with them again and watch them at work storing up the honey I know you're very fond of."

"Oh, that would be such fun," cried Jerry.

"One more thing, Jerry, before you run along and play in the sunshine again. These are wild bees. You see, years and years ago before man cultivated bees in the box-like hives you've probably seen standing around, their primitive homes were among rocks and in the hollows of forest trees.

"And remember, too, Jerry, that if it weren't for bees we'd have no Bartlett pears and a dish of gooseberries would be as costly as a plate of pearls. But more of that later. These bees have somehow gone back to their old haunts you see and they are all the good and loyal subjects of this Queen Bee, so, if you had poked among them with your stick, you might have destroyed a whole kingdom."

Jerry jumped down from the tree happily. As he looked up at the entrance to the hive he heard the voice of the Old Man saying.

Winter woods are quiet, sleeping,
Precious secrets in their keeping.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Euroclydon

THIS is the name given in our Common Version to the severe wind which suddenly struck the boat in which Paul was proceeding to Italy, as the vessel passed close to the southern shore of the island of Crete. According to the Revised Version and some of the early manuscripts, this wind was known as "Euraquilo," a name which suggests that it blew from the "north east," or, more exactly, from the "east north east"; since "Aquilo" was the designation of a north east wind, and "Eurus" that of the south east, or, more probably, an east wind. The Authorized and Revised Versions tell us that it was "tempestuous" (Acts 27:14), but the Greek word means rather "typhonic," i. e., it was "marked by whirlwinds or sudden eddying squalls" (Hastings Dictionary: I, 794f). The capricious character of the wind would help to explain why at one time the ship was heading for the quicksands off the African coast (Acts 27:17) though later it was driven westward and slightly to the north, till it ran aground on the island of Melita (or Malta) (Acts 27:41).

Daily Anecdote

Noah Webster's Book

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NOAH WEBSTER spent the greater part of his life in the preparation of his dictionary and his profits from this work were less than $5000. Shortly after the Revolutionary War, in which he participated, he issued his so-called Spelling Book which was, in fact, a combination spelling-book, grammar, and reader. For his copyrights on this work he was paid more than $50,000.

A graduate of Yale and a lawyer, he devoted most of his life to educational pursuits. It is, perhaps, not generally known that for a time he resided in Massachusetts. He removed to Amherst in 1812 and assisted in the founding of Amherst College, being the first president of its board of trustees.

Daily Features

Juvenile Section of Camera Club

The Cautious Feeding of the Black Hen and the Portrayal of an Amused Little Miss at the Telephone Were Interesting Childhood Scenes Taken by Mrs. Hazel J. Merrihew, Seattle.

In Lighter Vein

Might Help

A concert in aid of one of the village charities had been arranged, and all the local "stars" were booked for a turn.

Miss Elsie Hands, the baker's daughter and a soprano, was announced. The piano started.

"I'll hang my harp on a weeping willow tree-e-e— Ahem!"

"On a weeping willow tree-e-e— Oh!"

Her voice cracked on the high notes each time.

Elsie tried again, but was unsuccessful. Then a voice chimed in from the back of the hall.

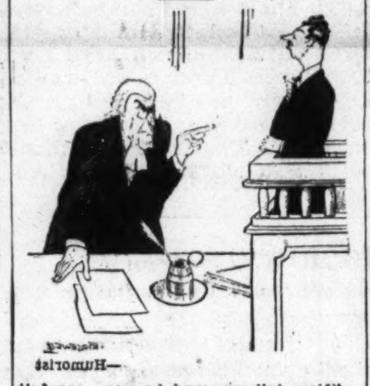
"Try 'anging it on a lower branch, miss," it said.—Answers.

Approach of Spring

"It's very strange how some people manage to get along without any tools. Why, our new neighbors haven't a lawn mower, stepladder or a hose."

"How do you know they haven't?"

"Because after they moved in I tried to borrow them."



—Humorist

"Now tell me—and be very careful! Where were you at 10 o'clock on the night of Saturday the 23d?"

"Naturally, I was in my bath."

Eager to Please

Guest: "I'm sure my bed is much too narrow."

Inn Manager: "That can be easily fixed. I'll have a bedspread placed on it."

Officeholder

"Are you entirely satisfied with the election returns?"

"Certainly. I'm one of them."

What They Say

The Millennium

"Long observation has persuaded me that the millennium never will be produced by turning out one politician and putting in another."—Bruce Barton.

Modern Art

"The 'unadorned simplicity' of much modern furniture has the squat beauty of a toad."—Sir Cecil Harcourt-Smith.

Journalism

"The most humorous side of university journalism is the business part of it."—M. F. Stanliand.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Orchestra Booking

A MUSICIAN, thrown out of regular work when an orchestra was reduced to eight pieces for the winter season, went to a few leaders and asked if they would play the engagements he booked for them—they to pay him 10 per cent.

Because winter dates are few, they readily agreed. While not able to keep them all busy, he managed to average a fair salary.

Through booking reliable organizations, the musician is now working into a good business. He will have five units out this summer season—being of service to dance managers as well as to the orchestras.

H. M. C.

Quotation for Today

GOODNESS lies in abstaining not merely from injustice, but from the desire for injustice.—DEMOCRITUS.

Things of Beauty

A forget-me-not-bordered brookside when the flowers are in full bloom.
—Alice G. W., Wethersfield, Conn.

Sight of the Irish coast after many days at sea.
—Mrs. A. E. S., Old Orchard, Me.

A pearly dewdrop on the tender green of the new grape vine leaf.
—Mrs. F. A. M., Hollywood

Dew-made diamonds strung on spiders' lacy webs.
—Irene H. T., Flint, Mich.

The flutelike notes of the first robin, announcing spring.
—Carolyn H. B., Boston

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Welcome Packages

Topeka, Kan.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A SINGLE woman who has been out of regular employment for the last three years was extremely unhappy because she could not contribute to the support of her brother's family, who had been forced to go on the relief rolls. Barely making her own living, she had felt the little she could do would not help.

Hearing a relief worker discuss her problems, she suddenly realized the upkeep of morale was almost as important as bread and butter. She decided to write her brother's family regularly and with every letter try to convey the feeling she is doing what she can to help them.

Once in awhile she is able to tuck a dollar bill into the letter, but oftener the inclosure is a mere trifle. Once she filled a box with stub pencils, rubber bands, clips, pins, small ruler, eraser, pencil sharpener, and memo pads—odds and ends salvaged from her desk, which delighted the school-age children in the home.

An envelope of flower seed, a gay new handkerchief for the self-sacrificing mother, unfinished quilt blocks, a magazine she had read, a scarf she no longer wears, a thin dime for a little treat, postal cards and stamps—anything a family of father, mother and four children can use, go into the weekly package.

The woman who thought she could not help because she did not have a weekly pay check is having a good time keeping a lookout for "something to send back home," and the daily arrival of the rural mail carrier is a shining event in what might otherwise be a drab day. For, "There may be a package from Aunt Laura, and what do you suppose there will be in it this time?"

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Hollywood has bought the Broadway play, "Valley Forge." It will need some revision, as it doesn't make clear that Norma Shearer won the Revolution.

The American Lumberman: Mr. Roosevelt will never be able to complain that we hired him and then didn't give him anything to do.

Crossword Puzzle No. 85

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Legislator
6—Sash
7—Sun-god
9—Chemical symbol for Lithium
10—Allures
11—By
12—Sloth
13—Writing implement
15—Ghosts

Down

1—Bed-coverings
2—Negation
3—Black vulcanite
4—Musical note
5—Dried grapes
8—Insect
9—Grassy field
13—Jumbled type
14—Chemical symbol for nickel

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Deduction!

By Le Pelley

The Adventures of Waddles—Indian Symbols

By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Call for Real Preparedness

THE current drive to draft legislation which will keep the United States genuinely neutral in the event of a foreign war has immense potential popular strength. If there is one thing on which average Americans are agreed, it is their positive determination not to let trading with and lending to belligerents involve them in conflict as in 1914-1917.

Experts are now working out methods of insuring in advance that these all-too-familiar trade influences do not draw the nation in. The whole problem is being explored in the open for the first time. Naturally conclusions are inchoate. But the group which has been drafting a program to present to the Nye committee proposes resolutions along these lines:

(1) Instruction to the President that on the outbreak of war or whenever he finds that conditions equivalent to war exist, he shall by proclamation declare it unlawful to export or sell for export any munitions or arms of war to belligerent nations, applying the embargo equally to all belligerents.

(2) Similar instructions to prohibit the flotation of any public or private loan in the United States on behalf of any foreign government or national of any foreign government engaged in war or armed conflict.

(3) Instruction that the President shall upon the outbreak of war proclaim that export of all articles declared to be contraband of war by any belligerent government shall be at the risk of the exporter or shipper.

There is some sentiment for an added prohibition on travel by American nationals during war.

Right at the outset there is disagreement whether this general program shall be mandatory on the President or discretionary with him. If mandatory, the policy becomes relatively rigid and inflexible in the face of contingencies which may well vary. If discretionary, vast authority is given over to the Chief Executive. Legislators, and public opinion, have to make a difficult choice.

Even if the mandatory choice were made, the policy would still retain some flexibility, for it is important to notice that under the third point shipment of goods would not be prohibited, but simply placed at the shipper's own risk. Obviously, unless a blockade by belligerents were serious, the risk would not be great and shippers would probably not hesitate.

Moreover, the program as outlined leaves no room for the United States to pick and choose between belligerents, in case it should wish to take sides against an aggressor. This, however, is the only sound interpretation of real neutrality, for it certainly is not neutral to declare an embargo against one side and not against the other.

Ranged behind the program is the general viewpoint of the average American, and a handful of experts. Opposed to it is the navy department, which says: "Give up our traditional doctrine of the freedom of the seas? Dreadful!" Opposed, too, are some isolationists who have thumped many a tub in defense of the freedom of the seas, and who—although they insist that the United States must keep out of war—insist with greater vehemence on the rights of trading with the warring nations, and the necessity of the navy protecting the traders.

It is time to ask these "isolationists"—in name only—a few pertinent questions. Mere verbal adherence to the doctrine that the United States does not want war will not keep the nation out of trouble. It is vital to prepare for peace, and at this juncture the most pertinent preparation is to declare a policy of neutrality which will prevent the consequences of war-breeding commercial intercourse.

Here is a call for real preparedness. The methods can be worked out. It is up to public opinion to overcome the objections of theoretical pundits, to answer the arguments of the navy, which insists with some logic that "sea power" depends upon a merchant marine, and with less reason that it in turn rests on rights of trading with belligerents.

At long last the peace workers of the nation can join wholeheartedly with genuine isolationists in a program to prepare *against* war. Both should be able to support policies designed to avoid a repetition of the sales-and-credit methods of 1914-17 and the almost certain involvement of America in war. And both can ask the man who says he fears entanglements, but opposes real neutrality, "Are you really an isolationist or an imperialist under another name?"

"We Have Went"

PERSONS who are pernickety about preserving purity of speech will be grieved, mortified and chagrined at the news out of Oklahoma. According to an Associated Press dispatch, a public pronouncement issued there contains the unorthodox albeit picturesque expression, "We have went."

No, reader, this is not the rich vernacular of that facile and untrammeled slinger of English, Will Rogers, but a phrase in a solemn opinion enunciated by no less grave an authority than the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

To many, however, it contains a certain racy flavor, a breezy freshness altogether fitting. It comes, incidentally, from one of the more youthful among American states and youth is proverbially impatient of conventions. There is that about such an expression which brings a breath of the freedom of the rolling prairie; of the open spaces where freedom of speech means something.

To the purist's ruffled feelings balm may be offered. Does not Horace tell us that sometimes the good Homer grew drowsy, and Dr. Frank Vizetelly, lexicographer extraordinary, that even Webster erred?

When the grammatical brickbats begin to fly in Oklahoma City, members of the State's high court may say with the wise and tolerant Seneca, "When you see a fellow careful about his words, and neat in his speech, know this for a certainty, that man's mind is busied about toys, there is no solidity in him." When they stated, "We have went into the case further than we should," they showed the courage of conviction and (who knows?) perhaps established a legal precedent.

Steps Away From War

SEEN from the vantage ground of Gen. Smedley D. Butler's experience with the "fighting marines," war is a racket. Even in the quieter judgment of Bernard M. Baruch, who headed President Wilson's War Industries Board, war may be termed a "profitable industry." To prevent its being either of these is the object of such plans as the one outlined by Mr. Baruch before the Senate Munitions Committee Wednesday.

Mr. Baruch told the Senate committee he did not favor nationalization of the munitions industry, one of the steps often urged by Senator Nye, chairman of the munitions committee, but omitted from that committee's twelve-point program, as from Mr. Baruch's. Nor did Mr. Baruch believe conscription of labor was desirable, though he urged proper distribution of the burden of war. This he believed could be achieved through price fixing, control of money, increases in taxes, mobilization of man power with a "work or fight" provision, and adjustment of wages to correspond with changes in price levels.

It may be questioned whether any plan that requires less financial sacrifice from those who stay home and work than from those who fight can define "proper" distribution of the war burden. Neither the Senate committee plan nor this of Mr. Baruch promises equal financial sacrifice as between those two classes. It should be remembered that it is not only the executives of big industries who reap war profits but also the labor that sustains war. General Butler, who calls war something less euphonious than "a profitable industry," believes that the trench soldier's $30 a month should be the top in war pay.

Legislation to prevent war through preventing war profiteering may have to go further than either the Senate committee's or Mr. Baruch's if it is to achieve its real object. Public opinion has a right to demand the utmost in this direction. But it should recognize that the Senate committee's plan, or probably such a plan as might be worked out in co-operation with the Senate committee by Mr. Baruch's group, will chart at least a few first steps in the right direction.

Larey Gets a Lift

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY on a South Dakota farm is very happy these days. Private John A. Nelson, of battery D, third field artillery, is delivering to him "Reno" and "Judge," the gift of a number of officers and men of the field artillery, and one suspects that if the little community of Volin, S. D., boasts a brass band the strains of martial music have hailed their arrival.

In common with one or two other farms in America, young Larey Johnson's dad's farm carries on as bravely as possible under the weight of a big mortgage. Larey is rising thirteen and Roger, his brother, is eleven and, and when fellers get that age they feel sort of responsible. So when the little schoolhouse folds up for the summer they propose to help Dad run the farm. What with that mortgage interest, however, and things being as they are, father Johnson just couldn't dig up the money to buy a couple of work horses.

It occurred to Larey that the War Department could help them out and he took pen in hand, explaining things:

> I am writing to you to see if you might have an old team of artillery horses, that are too old to be of any use, that you could give away.

He addressed the envelope to the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Army regulations do not contain any provision for donating veteran horses, but Maj. Gen. Upton Birnie Jr., chief of field artillery, quietly started a subscription list and replied to Larey in a letter in which he said:

> May you, and may many, many others like you, throughout the length and breadth of our country today, continue to bring help, and hope and encouragement to our American dads.

And now two wheel-horses that have long served their country by pulling guns will continue to serve by plowing furrows on a South Dakota farm.

........and the NRA

Book News of the Day

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON writes that when he was four years old his mother one day heard clods and bricks thumping against her front door. Opening it she found him backed up to it, crying, but yelling defiantly at a circle of outraged small enemies:

"Everybody in the world is a rink-stink but Hughie Johnson and he's all right."

This quotation from the early youth of the stormy petrel of the New Deal, he chooses himself as the foreword to his autobiography entitled THE BLUE EAGLE FROM EGG TO EARTH (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $3). If one adds to that childhood defiance of the world, the ingrained conviction of a professional soldier that his cause is always right and his enemy's wrong, one immediately has the key to the lusty individual who flamed so brilliantly in the early New Deal firmament. General Johnson emerges from his own writing as one who always expects "dead cats"—and in retrospect is rather proud of the number which have been hurled in his direction.

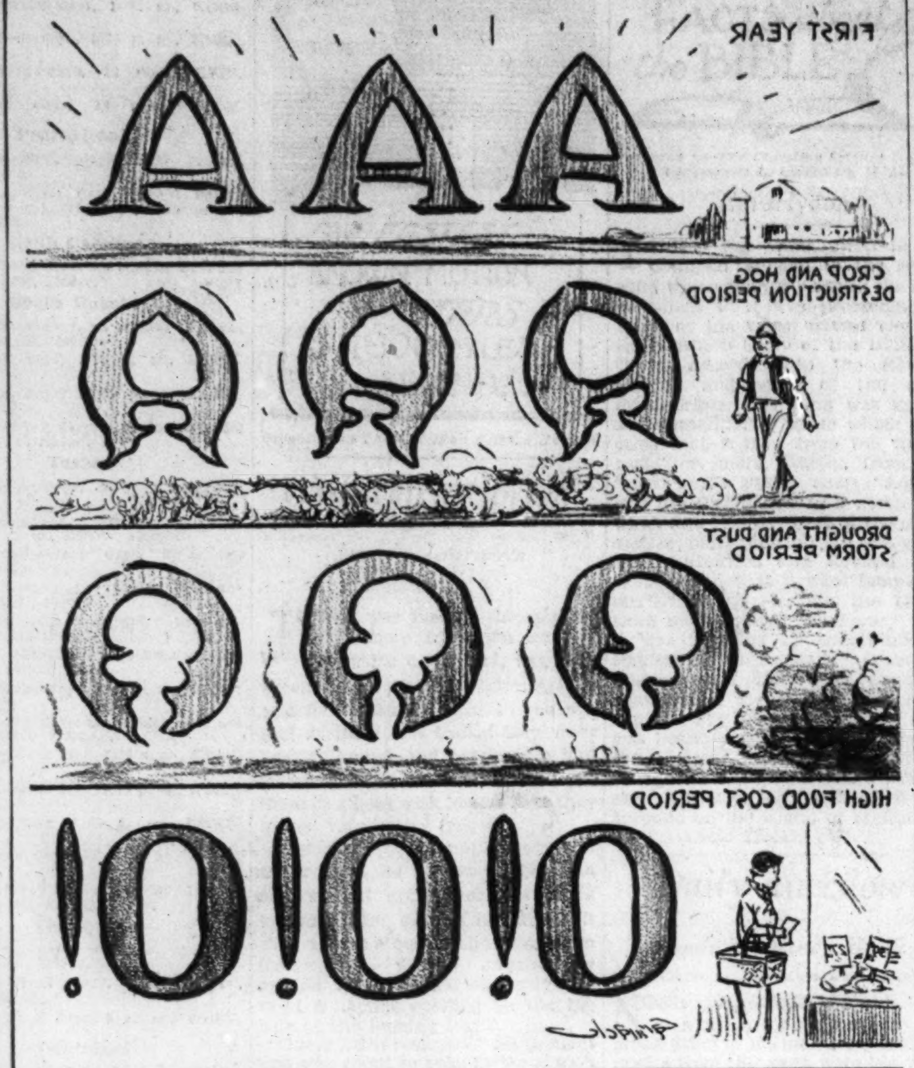
The title of the book is misleading. It concerns NRA only in so far as in the General's own eyes NRA is the climax of his life. Actually, it is a fascinating, if jumbled, life story of probably the most colorful figure turned up by the political revolution of 1932. It is a kaleidoscopic mixture of lusty barrack-room ballads, an inside-headquarters version of America's part in the World War, the economic and political philosophy of the Baruch-Johnson-Peek combination with its influence on the Wilson and Roosevelt Administrations, the meteoric rise and fall of NRA and the political permutations which ultimately added the name of Hugh S. Johnson to the lengthening roll of New Deal has-beens.

While the book may not have any effect on the future form of the NRA nor the future direction of the New Deal, it is likely to produce some political fireworks from an unexpected direction. Since it went to press Huey Long has been attacking the Administration with the charge that Bernard M. Baruch was its real master mind—and the Democratic publicity machine has been working overtime to silence the suggestion.

Now comes Hugh Johnson professing the greatest devotion to Mr. Roosevelt, yet in effect presenting the Longs and Coughlins with what amounts to a heavily documented and impressive brief in support of their suggestion. Though he indicates that the theories and policies Mr. Baruch and he drafted have of late been discarded or stultified, he nevertheless gives the reader a historical background for the relief and recovery features of the New Deal which, if correct, trace their genesis straight to Mr. Baruch and his associates of the past fifteen years.

J. C. H.

The Evolution of AAA



Costa Rican Moonlight

HEAT—moisture—moist heat. Blue water—blue sky—blue mists. White houses—white clothes—brown men—white men burned brown. Silence—singing—yelling—screeching—silence. Such in essence is the feel of the tropics.

All night long the natives have been wailing their plaintive melodies on the lower decks of the steamer as it cleaves its way through the inky waters of the Caribbean Sea.

As the first streaks of dawn creep upward from the horizon, the cocks begin to voice their welcome to the new day. This crowing sounds out of place at sea, but these fowls are the property of the struggling mass of humanity on the lower deck who, with high expectations of finding work on the plantations of Costa Rica, have brought their families with them from Panama. The little piece of deck which they have rented for the trip is crowded with their household belongings. Here under the open skies they eat and sleep, laugh and sing.

The humid heat is uncomfortable, and we are happy to see the gleaming white houses of Port Limon in the distance. The blue sky mirrored in the water and the blue mists suspended over the sea give this land and seascape an air of harmony.

The little train winds its way up three thousand feet to the cloud city of San José, mountain-girt capital of Costa Rica. More than a hundred miles it steams uphill through the loveliest scenery in Central America. The tropical forest is radiant. Through the giant ferns and bracken we see a poinsettia turning from green to red. The blossoms being first edged by the scarlet as if a master workman had dipped his brush into his paint pot and was sketching in a canvas.

Crimson, emerald, and turquoise parrots and macaws chat in the trees. Here are more species of birds than in all Europe. Honey bears, wild pigs and boa constrictors inhabit the dense growth.

The train halts and stands for many minutes of unexplained waiting, which becomes tedious before a native passenger discovers a pineapple plantation not far from the track. He creeps into the field, jackknife in hand, the long blade protruding. Swiftly he cuts the fruit from the stalk and races back to the train, prize in hand. Peeling and cutting the pineapple into slices he passes it around. Here is the true taste of the fruit, for it has ripened where grown instead of having been cut green and packed to be shipped away.

The train struggles on, through a magnificent and ever-changing vista of valleys and high hills. Toward the end of the journey the country flattens out into a plateau shrouded in a purple haze. Above all, the mountains loom as sentinels. . . . And here is San José.

In this city carved from the very heart of the jungle is a national theater, as beautiful as any playhouse in Europe. Behind the bronze gates we see the pale marble statues surrounded by green palm trees.

The romantic atmosphere of this land is felt more at night. The great honey-colored moon seems to cling closer to the earth and lights the streets which stretch out like a spider's web.

By moonlight one may see monstrous orchids, subtle in color, hanging from trees and baskets. The gardens of New England and old England, with their beds of heliotrope, mignonette, and candytuft, seem commonplace compared to the extravagant beauty of these tropical paradises. Gardenias stand three and four feet high, covered with blooms whose subtle aroma is upon the night air. In the white light of the moon the gardenias seem to be whispering to each other. Step softly for we must not break the charm.

Though the sky is like a peacock's tail starred with myriad golden eyes, there is a shower of warm rain. The stars are nothing but holes through which the drops of water fall down upon the earth. The rain ceases. It had come to kiss the flowers goodnight.

Homeward bound, an oxcart passes. The two solid mahogany wheels crash over the uneven cobblestones. The driver does not speak but walks with leaden feet beside his oxen. Horsemen with empty saddlebags come, no doubt, from the other side of Irazu, the volcanic mountain. They will rest a few hours, buy their month's supply of food at the market and be on their homeward way before the sun rises too high.

A few more hours of night, then veil after veil of thin gauze is lifted and gradually the shapes and hues of things are restored as we see the dawn remaking the world.

B. C.

"Government by Telegram"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to commend your editorial, "Government by Telegram." A most timely warning; which I trust may be considered equally applicable to the following excerpt from Edmund Burke:

> His (the representative's) unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man or to any set of men living. . . . Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays you instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion. . . . Government and legislation are matters of reason and judgment, and not of inclination; and what sort of reason is that in which the determination precedes the discussion, in which one set of men deliberate and another decide, and where those who form the conclusion are perhaps 300 miles distant from those who hear the arguments?

Hyattsville, Md. MAURY H. BROWN

Molding the Mass Mentality

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The people are enthralled by an influence they least suspect, and should know what is going on behind the scenes. The hidden practice of fraud and deception, robbing man of his own clear view of affairs, causing him to abandon his considered opinion and accept the suggested thoughts of others, is operating in a form little realized by the average person.

He never suspects that back of it is a carefully worked-out scheme to influence the individual to adopt as his own thought the ideas of others, or to influence the masses to support a plan which otherwise would never receive their consideration nor approval. For example, within recent years there have been four outstanding events where false statements and mesmeric suggestions were used to accomplish a certain purpose:

First: Many World War veterans do not know to this day that they were greatly influenced, and erroneously, to believe a lie about the German soldiers. This was brought about through a campaign of propaganda composed of false reports published in many newspapers throughout the United States, that the German soldiers were veritable inhuman monsters. Thus they were incited to go to war willingly, and with a determination to win at any cost.

Second: Following the World War, people were generally self-deceived by the suggestion of a get-rich-quick wave of thought, brought about by the fascination of the human mind for that which could be gotten without honest effort or sacrifice. This caused the otherwise conservative thinker to lose sight of a true sense of values and sound business methods. The consequence was inflation of a bubble which had to burst. Thus the masquerader, material wealth, making a false appearance, found its partners, lack, fear, poverty, discouragement, worry, and unemployment, appearing as "depression."

Third: Thousands of people believed individual rights were taken away through the prohibition law; also, that return of prosperity would come through legalizing the sale of liquor. These arguments, with many others, were not the thoughts of the masses in the beginning, but were introduced by the propagandist.

Fourth: Forty thousand individuals, acting on the impulse of the moment, sent telegrams to senators urging them to oppose the United States joining the World Court. Why did they do it? It seems reasonable to assume that they acted in compliance with suggestion. Thus, by taking advantage of the press and radio to mold public opinion, the propaganda voiced influenced multitudes.

Marconi said, "The greatest receiving set is the human mind." Thus it may be seen that each individual should be ever alert to exercise his direct control over his own receiving set, and be ever watchful against the voice of the propagandist.

Hartford, Conn. IRVING S. BAILEY

Locusts Are Fruit, Too

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue, under the heading of "Facts About the Bible," there was an account of John the Baptist eating locusts and wild honey, and, as this article, stated that it was "insects" that John ate, I would like to correct such a theory at this time. There is a fruit called locust, it is a large beanlike pod, a very dark brown color, the seeds of which are flat and round, and are as black as ebony. In my travels to different parts of the world I have eaten this fruit many times, and can state that it has a very agreeable flavor, and is delicious when ripe. In England, it can be purchased at animal food stores, as it is ground up and fed to animals. I am certain that it was the locust fruit that John ate and not locust insects. Trusting that this explanation will satisfy all concerned.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CALLOW

San Francisco, Calif.

Editor's Note: That the locusts St. John ate in the wilderness were insects seems quite probable. In parts of the East they are eaten even today. Dr. Livingstone wrote of them with relish, and said they were preferable to shrimps. Herodotus described the Libyans as making use of them. Dr. James Macdonald writes that locust-dust, ground insects, was no doubt the food of John the Baptist.

Urges Nationwide Studies

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your "up to the minute" news through editorials and Monitor News Bureau writers, especially from Washington, D. C., is accurate and useful.

In the editorial "Dynamite," on March 9, you express the opinion that "the situation is intolerable, both from a humanitarian and from an economic standpoint." You refer, I believe, to the main point quoted from the Brookings report, namely, the need for "a larger flow of funds through consumptive channels."

It would seem to me that if all important groups would set up studies on how to improve the Administration's "work relief" plan for distribution of income and leave out graft, of course, some good might result. Industry should resume full operation to make conditions normal. Other means are but temporary.

Your editorial shows the folly of broad plans that upon even slight study are plainly seen to be impractical and disruptive.

Chicago, Ill. STANLEY L. COLE

The Wide Horizon

Bucolic Big Business

By Andrew C. Anderson

WHAT do 10,000 American dairy farmers look like? The other day the annual meeting of Land O'Lakes Creameries, possibly the world's, certainly America's, largest dairy co-operative, provided a chance to see. For one thing, they look American.

To an ordinary New Yorker they might seem outlandish, or a hustling bond salesman might casually class them as "Rubes." If there is a racial type it is perhaps Teutonic, including the Scandinavian, but assembled anywhere in the world they would look, and be, unmistakably Americans. They average pretty well dressed, at least by rural standards, and their clothes become them. Their faces are of many types but all have an out-of-doors look. At whatever expense of sartorial skill and taste very few could pass for city fellows, though the whiskers dear to the orthodox cartoonist are entirely absent. But practically all their women could turn out on any big city shopping street and look nowise out of place.

This was the fourteenth of these annual affairs, and so far the largest. Special trains brought to Minneapolis contingents from central Wisconsin and southwestern Minnesota. Chartered buses carried other groups. The open spaces around the plant swarmed with autos, not many of the latest extreme model, but none ramshackle or superannuated. Delegates' badges bore their names and addresses, and there somehow seemed an identity of type whether the badge read California or Minnesota, Oklahoma or Wisconsin. Even the jovial salesmen of salt and cartons and tinware and creamery machinery who gathered little knots around them to laugh at jokes, had the same fine, strong, healthy outdoors look and the same style of dress as the farmers themselves.

These are always great occasions. The first day the buttermakers hold a convention. The third day is the actual business meeting. The day between is the big fun day. The working operations of the enormous plant are suspended. The hundreds of employees turn hosts and guides, but most of them cafeteria waiters. In room after room the machinery is roped off (and there are as many machines and gadgets as in an automobile factory), the visitors are handed trays of food over the ropes, and the absorption of milk and ice cream is incessant.

The plant includes an auditorium seating perhaps 5000. Three thousand more, with sufficient appetite for oratory, may gather in the garage, out of sight of the speakers but within hearing by microphone and amplifier. President Hull of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation talks at length giving figures a-plenty and his deductions from them. Governor Myers of the Federal Farm Credit Administration supplies more facts, figures and deductions regarding government loans to farmers.

The hero of these occasions, and of all the years, is the president, John Brandt. If Emerson's saying is true it may not be going too far to say that this great institution is the shadow of John Brandt. He introduces the others and masters the ceremonies generally and, being blessed with humor as well as sense, he keeps them happy against all odds. After the intermission he delivers his presidential address, and then it is that most of the wandering in and out ceases, and the spaces around the walls fill up, and the laughter is spontaneous and the applause loud and prolonged. He makes no personal accusations nor does he indulge in abuse of any individual, but voices his beliefs freely and picturesquely. He doesn't think much of restrictions on production.

He finally tells them that Land O'Lakes made some money in 1934, and that a dividend will be declared but will not be paid for the present, because the prevailing high and rising prices may make the money necessary for working capital. The news is not received with acclaim, but is taken calmly, for Land O'Lakes is a sort of federal system, where the parts are apt to make money for themselves as a result of the activities of the central body and, judging the future by the past, they don't expect to take a loss by reason of their membership.

Finally a long day of speechmaking, tempered by acts put on by an entertainer and still more by music and refreshments, is brought to a close with a talk by the Governor of Minnesota. His devotion to what his party calls "the co-operative commonwealth" is well known. His speech is temperate and it goes well, for no one is more adroit at suiting his language to his hearers than Floyd Olson.

The last day is the day when the mere visitor has left and the actual delegates are told of the year's results, and discuss and adopt or (rarely) reject plans for the future, winding up with the election of directors, who promptly meet and re-elect John Brandt and his staff. The record gives an imposing array of figures of the past year's business in units of turnover of butter, cheese, milk powder, casein, eggs and poultry. The money volume is that of a "big business" industry, but is so many times greater than a private enterprise could safely handle on so comparatively small a net capital as to inspire a hope that it may never fail to have the signally capable and disinterested management under which it has so far prospered.

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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Eastern Locarno Gains Favor

Poland Yields to the Swing

New Deal Fights Two Battles

Abyssinia Calls in the League

Italy Puts Gas Masks on All

Navajo Woman Is Silent Boss

EUROPE sees significant progress made in the direction of a so-called Eastern Locarno pact. Poland indicates to the French Government its willingness, with only minor reservations, to reconsider joining such a mutual assistance agreement. This important and unexpected news comes just as Nicholas Titulescu concludes his conference with Foreign Minister Laval in Paris. Titulescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister and president of both the Little Entente and Balkan Entente, urges France, in the name of most of the eastern European nations, not to delay treaty signing. He advances a reason that has stirred the prospective signatories—Germany's massive rearmament makes such a pact more than ever imperative.

¶ Moscow reports full agreement between Britain and Russia on the necessity of "10 years of peace" in Europe. The conversations of Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, and the Soviet heads bring out Russia's strong demand for one general, rather than many bi-lateral, pacts for security. Russia favors the proposed Eastern Locarno. Reichsführer Hitler would not agree to the mutual assistance provision, upon which Moscow insists. Poland's indication that it may now favor this plan is a falling in line with the Anglo-Russian concurrence—It leaves Germany, if it stays out, more than ever alone.

¶ Washington sees the New Deal basic projects assaulted and defended. Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who is PWA director, is upset to find that the conferees' report on the $4,800,000,000, work-relief bill all but obliterates PWA as a recovery instrument. So more floor battles are in prospect. Senator Pat Harrison rushes in the Administration's own bill to extend the National Recovery Act two years. The reason for haste is explained—There must be no uncertain machinery when it comes to handling big strikes looming in four major lines.

¶ Abyssinia suddenly breaks off direct negotiations with Italy over the boundary disputes and sends word to the League of Nations. Geneva feels this means that the quarrel, which it had hoped to keep in the hands of the two principals, must come up on Addi Abeba's complaint against Rome at the April meeting of the League Council. Europe regrets seeing Italy put on the carpet just when it is so much needed in cooperative security planning and the Mussolini temper is worn short—Italy might wreck many peace hopes by leaving the League.

¶ Italy institutes an air command for East Africa, uniting its aviation forces in Eritrea and Somaliland. With troop movements from Italian ports continuing, a decree holds men about to complete their service indefinitely under arms. The Italian Cabinet makes obligatory the possession of gas masks by all employees of the strategic industries. The general public is urged to buy masks and arrangements are made to train people in their use. Italians are restive under the heavy suggestion put upon them—They are told they must be ready to look two ways for war.

¶ New England registers its sturdy protest on Washington against the processing tax on cotton goods. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's alleged statement that the tax might be increased instead of lowered brings Representative Wigglesworth of Massachusetts with claims that the tax has already closed mills and increased unemployment—He believes an increased tax might be fatal to New England's great and essential industry.

¶ New York State abolishes as causes for damage suits breach of promise, seduction, alienation of affection and adultery. A new law makes it a penal offense to file a suit or to threaten to file a suit on any of these grounds. The criminal statutes against such offenses are not affected. The object of the change is to crumple a towering business in blackmail by threat carried on in New York City by individuals and by organized rings. Rightly or wrongly men have been accused—And then have been put under long periods of tribute through fear.

¶ Gallup, N. M., discloses the Navajo women as actual rulers of the largest Indian tribe. Mrs. Laura McCabe, untitled leader of 45,000 Navajos, says the women give the orders. Timid, bashful, shocked at any suggestion of competing with the men for any tribal office, the Navajo woman directs both the family's business and [illegible]ic life. Her children belong to her own clan, she owns property, her daughters are ... heirs. Of course, too, she does all the hard work—But to divorce an unappreciative husband she has only to pitch his saddle out of the hogan.

Ethiopians Break Off Rome Talks

Direct Negotiations Are Barred as Addis Abeba Insists League Act

Italy Counters With Conciliation Project

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 30—Announcement that direct negotiations between Italy and Ethiopia are broken off brings back the demand for discussion of the dispute by the League of Nations as early as the April meeting of the Council, originally called to consider Germany's rearmament.

The Ethiopian Government made the failure of these talks the occasion for its appeal to the League under Article 15. The Rome Government then affirmed their continuance. Thereupon Secretary General Joseph Avenol suggested that the Italian statement might change the attitude of Addis Abeba. But the rupture now indicated seems to leave no alternative to the Council.

Nevertheless, international efforts will be made to prevent the African difficulties from complicating the European diplomatic scene. It is regarded as exceptionally inopportune that Italy should be put on the carpet at a time when a united front of the great powers is being sought and the possibility of Italian defiance of the League is ever present.

ROME, March 30 (AP)—A Government spokesman said today that conciliation will be the next step in the Italo-Ethiopian controversy, following the refusal of the Ethiopian Government to accept the Italian proposal for personal negotiations between the Italian Minister at Addis Abeba and the Ethiopian Foreign Minister.

The spokesman said the two governments will appoint a commission of conciliation to study points of difference and recommend a solution.

The Ethiopian Chargé d'Affaires here, however, said the matter was now up to the League of Nations.

Earlier the Government Press Bureau had officially confirmed reports that Ethiopia had rejected proposals from Italy to "put all the cards on the table" and settle negotiations directly.

Rumors that war had been declared, however, were characterized by a Government spokesman as "silly and stupid." He said the Italian Government still firmly believed in direct negotiations as the best method of arriving at a solution.

Italian Public Averse From Thought of War On Ethiopian Dispute

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Public opinion in Italy has followed with increasing anxiety the dramatic sequence of events in the Italo-Abyssinian crisis, including the spectacular mobilization of Italian troops and their dispatch to East Africa.

The only aspect of the dispute between the Emperor Haile Selassie and Premier Benito Mussolini that really arouses any interest in Italian minds is whether the present controversy with its accompanying saber-rattling will lead to fighting. While the military measures taken by the Duce were generally considered by the Italian people to be timely, necessary and unavoidable, the prospects of a war in Abyssinia evokes little enthusiasm in this country—quite the reverse.

In spite of appearances to the contrary, and the Fascist magniloquence to which the world has been

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Japanese Traders Penetrate Arab Lands of Persian Gulf

Japan's bold steps to push its trade in all parts of the world are more and more calling for the attention of other nations. The closing of the door to American and British oil in Manchoukuo is the latest step to secure special Japanese advantages in the Far East. In the Near East, Japan's rapid increase of exports to the Arab side of the Persian Gulf has caused much concern in India whose trade has been declining in consequence. Meanwhile reports from Australia indicate that Japan is showing keen interest in a group of small islands off the Australian coast, known to be very rich in iron.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUSHIRE, Iran—Success of the first strenuous efforts of Japan to capture the large trade market of the Persian Gulf from importers of other countries is revealed in the recent report on that region made by the Acting British Vice-Consul here.

Japanese traders have been particularly successful on the Arab side of the Gulf. A continued shortage of money has, the report declares, made the demand for cheapness, with less respect for quality, increase rapidly.

This money shortage appears to have been of tremendous help to Japan in her efforts to establish a really strong commercial position in the Gulf.

The Bahrain group of islands off the northeast coast of Arabia form a typical example. Here imports from Japan are the only ones to show a continued increase since 1931. Indian imports have dropped from a value of 5,700,000 rupees to a value of Rs 4,200,000 in those years. Imports from Great Britain have dropped steadily from a value of Rs 673,000 in 1932 to Rs 401,000 in 1933-4.

Japanese imports to the islands have risen from Rs 500,000 in 1931-2 to 777,000 in 1932-3, to 831,000 in 1933-4.

Japanese goods, the report adds, are almost invariably cheaper than those of rivals, and effective propaganda for Japanese trade is carried on by businesslike agents.

"Japanese piece goods in the Bahrain Islands have almost completely ousted piece goods from Great Britain and India," it is reported. "The superior quality of British goods is generally recognized, but the Japanese article commands a more ready sale on account of its price. Silk goods are almost exclusively Japanese and are remarkable as much for their attractive patterns as for their cheapness."

The bicycle, almost alone, remains an entirely British product. Japan did challenge the market with cheap cycles, but purchasers appear to have realized that British cycles do not wear out so quickly.

Australian Minerals Drawing Speculative Eyes of Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Reports from Western Australia that Japan, for the second time, has evinced keen

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Their King Bars Talk With Italy

By J. C. Saunders From R. I. Nesmith

On Parade in the Valley

Standard-Bearer Leads His Company in Picturesque Region of Ethiopia.

Ickes Roars His Indignation On Finding Joker in Conferees' Report on Works Relief Bill

Clause Would, as Interpreted, Just About Nullify the PWA as a Recovery Factor—Not Thought Likely to Stand

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30—Great was the wrath of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, when he read the conferees' report on the long-awaited $4,880,000,000 work relief bill and discovered that once more its tempestuous passage is beset with storms. Worse than that, Mr. Ickes discovered what appears to be a joker in the bill as the Senate and House conferees reported it out, which, it is asserted, would practically obliterate the Public Works Administration as a recovery instrument.

Meanwhile, Government relief agencies are leading a hand-to-mouth existence for lack of definite appropriations. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has only $4,000,000 left to feed and clothe the nation's 20,000,000 needy after Monday, officials declared today. This sum would not meet usual relief expenses for 24 hours, it was said.

Shortage Only Temporary

However, the shortage is temporary, and will be made up when April allotments are secured from the $48,000,000 which still remains out of the $310,000,000 Public Work Administration money impounded last Dec. 29 by President Roosevelt to meet relief needs.

Officials declare the present system of using impounded funds is costly since it is impossible to do advance planning for expenditures. Furthermore, the treasury relief tills are becoming depleted, and all but the most necessary emergency expenditures are being abandoned.

The new congressional tie-up is a sharp disappointment to relief administrators. As the conferees came out of the committee yesterday they made no reference to the controversial clause.

It was not till later till the actual text of the reported bill was divulged, that Mr. Ickes's brow darkened, and a first-class row was precipitated upon Capitol Hill.

What Clause Portends

The interpretation of the clause is still shrouded in some ambiguity, but the first reading indicates that it would prohibit loans and grants to cities and states for slum clearance, sewage systems, public buildings, power plants and half a dozen other similar undertakings which PWA now undertakes.

From first to last the story of the works bill has been one of controversy, acrimony and delay, and the precedent-creating piece of legislation seems destined to its very signature to follow in the same course. However, both houses of Congress have the authority to vote down changes agreed upon in conference, so that the indignation of Mr. Ickes and other New Deal officials probably will be shortly placated.

Under the rules of Congress, when bills are sent to conference for harmonizing, the conferees may bargain on the strength of amendments added in House or Senate, and swap one against the other after the fashion of old-fashioned horse traders, but it is beyond their purview to introduce any new ideas.

Certain to Be Challenged

Sometimes it is hard to draw the line between a compromise on existing amendments, and new amendments, but in this case the bill as reported out is fairly certain to be challenged on a point of order.

As the revised clause reads in the conferees' bill, $900,000,000 shall be made available for loans and grants only when it can be shown that one third of the amount shall be paid to labor on the site. Innocent as this qualification seems on the surface, it is alleged this would prohibit expenditures out of this particular $900,000,000 fund for anything except civil works administration-type projects.

There are certain other revisions achieved in conference which may also cause further controversy among legislators. Ultimately, however, there is little doubt that the Administration will get what it seeks.

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Poles Offer To Join Paris In East Pact

Policy Reversal Shown by Warsaw—Act Ends Uncertainty

Russia Favors Door Open to All Nations

Revived possibilities for adoption of an Eastern Locarno Pact emerge from developments at Paris and Moscow.

The Quai d'Orsay learns that Poland is reconsidering adherence to the pact, thereby removing one of the chief stumbling blocks in its way. Meanwhile Foreign Ministers Titulescu of Roumania and Laval of France confer on the pact.

At Moscow, Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, finds in conversations with Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff of Russia that the latter opposes exclusion of any state from the proposed security pact. This move is taken as indicating that the door will be left open for Germany's adherence at a later date.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 30—Poland has indicated to the French Government its willingness, with only minor reservations, to reconsider joining the Eastern pact of mutual assistance.

This development, combined with the conference in Paris today between Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France, is felt in French official circles to have greatly facilitated the conclusion of this so-called Eastern Locarno:

"Complete agreement on all points in the conversations of M. Laval and Mr. Titulescu is announced. The latter, besides being Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is president of both the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente. Speaking therefore in the name of most of the Eastern European countries, Mr. Titulescu urged the French Government not to delay its signature of the Eastern pact of mutual assistance, which these smaller powers all consider more imperative than ever after Germany's massive rearmament.

Poland More Amenable

Poland's action is less positive, but it is possible to affirm on good authority that Polish opposition to the Eastern pact has diminished significantly in recent weeks. France has been informed that Poland is now ready to reopen negotiations on the security pact.

It is interesting to recall that the visit of the Polish Ambassador to the German Foreign Office on March 25 was generally looked upon as being for the purpose of lodging a diplomatic protest against Germany's launching its conscription law in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles.

A basis for ultimate agreement is believed to have been found in an air convention which would remove or at least lessen Poland's apprehension about admitting either German or Russian troops onto its soil.

No intiative in favor of the Eastern pact is, of course, expected from the Polish Government. But without showing any enthusiasm for the mutual assistance project, Warsaw has let Paris understand that its ultimate conditional adherence to it may be envisaged.

New British Attitude

The new British attitude toward Russia and toward the mutual assistance scheme is partly responsible for this evolution, in which the report of the Reich's designs on the Polish Corridor have, it is understood, also played a part.

Poland has long been the uncertain quantity in European politics that has rendered difficult the calculations of both revisionist and anti-revisionist powers in working out their security plans. From the Treaty of Versailles until the beginning of 1934 the Poles were considered as virtually members of the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Frank Discussion Saves Day

© Harris & Ewing

Coal Strike Conferees

Left to Right—Charles O'Niel; John L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers of America; Donald R. Richberg; D. C. Kennedy; Percy Tetlow.

Call of ERA for Aid Is Heard

Guard Tips Off Prison Break

Jack Benny, Alias Gov. Curley

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Jobs Saved—ERA Call To Washington Gets Results

More than 110,000 jobs were saved in Massachusetts today by a 10-minute telephone call to Washington.

This morning it looked as though all ERA relief work must end temporarily. Funds were exhausted. Administrator Arthur G. Rotch declared; "We cannot go on incurring bills, when we are not certain we will be able to pay them. The work projects must cease."

This was serious. Mr. Rotch began conferring with local officials. Assistant ERA Administrator Bernard McElligot, dived into his office, called Washington. The whole office hummed with excitement.

Suddenly Mr. McElligot's door burst open. "Send 355 telegrams to all local administrators," he snapped. "We have received additional credit. With the small reserves we have on hand, it will meet the pay roll until April 4.

"I feel relatively sure that by next Thursday we shall have received our regular April appropriation," he said later. "The works relief bill, we were informed, will undoubtedly be passed before that time—unless some unforeseen difficulty arises." Slightly more than $6,000,000 has been requested for April.

Thus did the telephone and 10 minutes of anxious talk save 110,000

Bribe Rejected—Guard Foils Norfolk Prison Break

Five thousand dollars to Patrick J. Coyne of Salem was four times his yearly salary. But it was not worth the price of his honesty. Thus he was hailed today as the man who vindicated the oft-criticized Norfolk prison personnel, and averted an armed prison break.

Warm praise today came to Mr. Coyne, a Norfolk prison guard, from Commissioner of Corrections Arthur T. Lyman. Had it not been for Coyne's coolness and sagacity, four men would have blazed their way to the outside with machine guns.

He was approached with a bribe, and asked to help operate the trap doors leading out of the prison. He reported to prison authorities, kept in touch with them, warned them of the zero hour for the break. The men had minute plans of the prison in their lockers, rolled up to resemble cigarettes. They had lists of industries and banks, presumably to be burgled when the four were free. They had arranged for an innocent appearing truck bristling with machine guns to cover the escape.

Today the four men were in the Charlestown prison, segregated, waiting for "grilling." The accomplices from the outside, who failed to show up at the zero hour, were as yet unidentified. State police and prison officials were following every clue to track them down.

As for Coyne, he was the man of the hour. Single, a former air pilot, "the lonesomest guy in the world," as he called himself, was the center of official congratulations. Massachusetts showered thanks on a servant for being honest.

'Gov.' Benny—Comedian Tries Curley's Executive Chair

"Governor" Jack Benny, quill pen in hand, sat today at the glass-topped desk in the blue-plushed executive office at the State House. Behind him stood genial Attorney-General Paul A. Dever and hovering about in their most efficient manner were Executive Secretaries Backus and Bodfish.

Bulbs flashed—cameras clicked and the pen scrawled the name of Radio's most popular comic (he was voted funny by radio fans) across an official looking piece of paper. It was a poem he'd written for Mary (Livingston Benny). She reads them over the air much to the chagrin of her audience and Jack.

"Gee, I wish Mary were here to see me playing the roll of Governor," chuckled Jack. "I never felt so important before," he said, leaning back expansively in Mr. Curley's high-backed, blue leather chair.

Where was the Governor? Oh—he had flown to Cape Cod, to pick out a summer home. Mr. Benny had called to pay his respects to Mr. Curley. But unaware of the flight, and after waiting for nearly an hour, the Attorney General and the executive secretaries ushered him into the office. "I really shouldn't be doing this, I know," said Jack, "but when the star's away we stooges will play."

All Kinds of New Gadgets Found for Spring Clean-Up

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—New-fangled laundry tubs, improved heating plants, de luxe bathroom fixtures, up-to-date lighting systems and scores of other improvements are awaiting several million persons in the United States who are contemplating modernizing the old home or constructing a new one.

And, by the way, the number of people who are really serious about making repairs is increasing, according to figures of the Federal Housing Administration. After all, spring is the logical time to fix up the back porch and overhaul the heating system, to paint the garage and build in new shelves in the kitchen.

In many cities permanent exhibits of building materials and home fixtures petered out in the prolonged depression. With construction practically at a standstill, the manufacturers finally folded their tents and moved out. The few people who wanted information about repairing or modernizing had to go to each individual contractor for data, since there were few cities which had a collection of these exhibits under one roof.

But now the Better Homes Exhibits again give the people a chance to consult, under the same roof, men who can tell them about heating, wiring, new roofs, plumbing, insulation, painting, decorative tile, lacquer, screens, blinds and what-not.

Metal cabinets for the kitchen are now being made with glass doors. Dish-washing machines, stoves and refrigerators all are tending toward a very neat and tailored appearance, making the modern kitchen as trim and also as noiseless as a soundproof business office.

Many a man appreciates quick drying paints, lacquers and varnishes. They make it unnecessary for him to be shut out of the kitchen or bedroom for several days waiting for the floor to dry. But how many know that all of this evolution in the making of these paints is due to the tung tree of China? Or that tung trees are being planted in this country to help supply the demand for tung oil which is the ingredient in the mixture which does the trick of quick drying?

"What Home Means to Me," is to be the subject of essays written by high school boys and girls throughout the United States in a nationwide contest sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration.

Textile S O S—Plea Wired To Vacationing President

At the Florida temporary White House today was an S O S from New England's cotton textile industry. It might be sent out to the vacationing President, somewhere on blue tropical waters. It might be held until his return by a solicitous staff.

Spokesman for the industry was the New England Chamber of Commerce committee on industrial conditions. "The cotton textile industry

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Utility Rates Cut: To Save Customers $2,000,000 a Year

The State Department of Public Utilities formally sanctioned today the drive made by Gov. James M. Curley for utility rate reduction. Forty-five lowered rate schedules calculated to save customers a total of $2,000,000 anually were approved today.

Each of the schedules which go into effect Monday contain new rate reductions. The largest saving—$750,000—goes to customers of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

The new schedules were filed with the Public Utilities Department following a number of conferences between Governor Curley's utility committee and representatives of the power interests in Massachusetts.

NRA Blocks Threatened Coal Strike

Agreement Is Reached to Extend Existing Contracts to June 16

Seems to Justify Introducing Bill

Richberg Brings About Pact Said to Prevent Wide Labor Unrest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30—An NRA notably strengthened by improved prospects for its own legislative continuance today emerged successfully from a threatened impasse in the soft coal industry with an agreement which will avert an allegedly impending strike of 350,000 coal miners.

Bituminous coal operators and labor representatives who have been deadlocked for weeks over terms of wage contracts to replace those expiring today agreed, under NRA supervision, to an extension of existing contracts until June 16, or such time before then as new contracts may be concluded. In the meantime, the joint wage conference will continue its efforts here to work out a more permanent settlement.

Donald R. Richberg, new NRA chief, made the announcement at NRA headquarters as the deadline for an agreement came dangerously near

Staved Off Monday Strike

Had a settlement not been reached today it was claimed that miners throughout the entire Appalachian field would have gone on strike Monday morning. Mr. Richberg took a hand in proceedings three days ago when no prospect of a solution and approach of the deadline created a tense and dangerous situation.

It had been feared in administration circles that outbreak of a strike in the coal fields would be the signal for other strikes in industries where labor tension has been mounting during the past week. For this reason every effort was exerted to secure a solution at the most imminent danger point.

The settlement follows directly, and was influenced by the Senate Finance Committee's action yesterday in submitting a tentative draft of new NRA legislation to the Senate—a move demanded by Administration forces to allay uncertainty as to NRA's future and provide some tangible evidence to the country that NRA will be continued.

Richberg Claimed Uncertainty

It was Mr. Richberg's contention that the uncertainty, which he claimed had been greatly increased by already protracted hearings before the Senate Finance Committee, and no tangible prospect of new legislation, had contributed largely to the labor tension which extended into textile, automobile and rubber industries. Fo. this reason the committee consented to introduction of a tentative bill.

The theory behind the situation is that labor and industry, beginning to doubt that there would be an extension of NRA, had already started maneuvering for position in the renewed struggle which would inevitably commence the moment NRA's wage and hour provisions and its guaranty of collective bargaining should be removed.

How true this is fundamentally is not altogether clear, but the prompt conclusion of the coal agreement would appear, at least on the surface to bear our Mr. Richberg's contention and to justify the action of the committee in consenting to the introduction of the bill long before its investigation and its hearing are complete.

Likely to Act As Test

Extension of the bituminous coal wage contracts was predicted on agreement by NRA to conduct an investigation into all phases of the coal wage question, with particular attention to southern wage differentials.

This last feature proved the stumbling block during the negotiations and its equitable solution is considered essential to any permanent labor peace in the Appalachian branch of the coal mining industry.

While NRA was emerging successfully from this critical test, Congress began to digest the proposed new legislation with varying reactions, the lumber code authority moved to annul the code in protest against the Government's move to avoid a Supreme Court test in the Belcher case, and the Senate Finance Committee heard an appeal for abandonment of the entire industrial recovery experiment.

Attracted by Changes

Congressional opinion was attracted primarily by the attempts in the draft bill to write a new definition of interstate commerce into the act and to re-establish the full force of the antitrust laws.

The effect of the first would be to enormously contract the scope of NRA and of the second to minimize industry's compensation for the concessions to labor it is required to make under the act.

Whether such attempts to compromise differences of opinion would end by nullifying the whole thing was the question being asked in many quarters. NRA in the beginning was backed by business and industry because it promised a respite from the continued threat of prosecution under the antitrust laws.

Without such relief industrialists claim the act would be worthless to them.

Call of ERA for Aid Is Heard

Guard Tips Off Prison Break

Jack Benny, Alias Gov. Curley

(Continued from Page 1)

of New England," it wired to Mr. Roosevelt, "is threatened with collapse.

"Cotton textile communities are in desperate straits.

"We the undersigned, representing the textile communities of the six states, respectfully urge that the power of your influence be immediately applied to save this, our most important industry—its many thousands of workers, their families and the communities dependent upon them." Dozens of mills are closing right and left, the committee explained.

Members will return to their localities and arouse the citizenry to appeal to the President.

Walking Police—Prescribed For Boston's Crime Problem

More police leg-work was Commissioner McSweeney's prescription today, for the Boston crime problem. Give me 300 more patrolmen, he asked the Mayor. He wants to see officers prowling into shadows, lounging on street corners and getting to know what goes on—instead of isolating themselves in automobiles.

That number of new men would cost the city $600,000. Anyone asking Mayor Mansfield to tack that amount onto the budget, at this time of budget squeeze, is an unmitigated optimist. But the commissioner bravely insisted, and pretended not to notice the Mayor's frowns.

Those who have studied the murky reaches of municipal politics, in that twilight area where the police power impinges on crime, know that the patrolman on foot is the key man in the crime offensive. He knows his beat.

The reputable characters and the questionable, the legitimate business and the shady are catalogued in his mental file. When a crime breaks, he knows at what point in the subterranean world to commence his inquiry. He wastes no time, asks questions of the right persons, knows how to interpret their answers.

Similarly, these students know that the patrolman, as well as being the most efficient, is the most dangerous crime specialist. Large bribes will be offered to supplement his meager salary. There are those who accept.

Commissioner McSweeney, well aware of this blight of graft, plans an incorruptible force of patrolmen—with the same natural optimism that led to ask the Mayor for $600,000.

Yankee Slip—Time Wasted In Keeping Ice From Boat

Bostonians with a weather eye out to Lake Winnipesaukee, this time of year, were today chuckling over this story from the Weirs.

For 65 years, the lake's familiar side-wheeler, the Mt. Washington, has been moored for the winter at its pier. For 65 years, men went out nearly every day, to chop away the ice from around the boat—so the pressure would not crush the hull.

This winter came inspiration. Someone looked out into the lake. There, in the channel, was open water. The current kept it open all through the winter months. Why not moor the "Mount," out there, and so avoid all the chopping?

The last picture of this cartoon shows workmen of the pier groaning at their betrayal of Yankee ingenuity for 65 years. The Mount, having nicely ridden out its first winter in the channel with nary a bit of chopping, will be brought to its thawed berth at the pier any day, now, for its summer of nosing into lake islets and ports.

Costly Dishing—Jobs For 2000 Hit Taxpayers

Two thousand new jobs dished out by politicians will cost taxpayers the tidy sum of $2,000,000 a year extra.

This was the warning issued today by Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

He called upon the legislators to defeat pending bills that would shorten working hours in state institutions and, consequently, require 2000 additional employees; also additional places for the new workers to live.

"Taxpayers have reached their limit," he said. "Every expenditure not absolutely essential to efficient government must be eliminated."

Income Sleuths—Surprised By Traffic Tunnel Rumors

Bright young reporters, who today tried to read a great deal into recent alleged movements of federal revenue agents in connection with tunnel land takings investigations will get a rude shock here.

From a high governmental source today the Monitor learned that even the federal agents were surprised to learn of their "probe."

"The truth is that we are just watching it," an agent observed, "we always watch things that develop in the newspapers."

However, the revenue department agents are notoriously wily. Just about the time they throw reporters off the trail with such statements, the office phone jingles and a calm voiced agent may calmly announce: "We've just jailed 12."

Which is what makes the newspaper business interesting.

Mayor Grins—Refers to Critic as "Amoosin Cus"

"Resign," cried City Councilor Clement A. Norton at Mayor Mansfield, late yesterday. "You've failed to solve the tax problem. Make way and let a better man do it." With words to that effect, Councilor Norton blew upon his oft-used tin horn, and made a loud political noise.

The Mayor grinned his slow crinkling smile. "Well," he opined, "No one takes Clem seriously. Certainly I don't.

"Clem is what the late humorist Artemus Ward would have called an 'amoosin' cus.'" And with that, the Mayor went on mayoring.

Hotel Ahoy!—Commercial Men Solve Quincy Problem

Historic Quincy was decided upon by the United Commercial Travelers as the site of their convention in June. Announcements out, it was found the city's hotel accommodations were in distinct contrast to the amount of its history.

What to do? Travelling men are seldom nonplussed. They looked out at Quincy's shore line and had an inspiration. Then a conference was called at the offices of the Eastern Steamship Lines. Soon out came a group of smiling commercial travelers to announce they had leased the liner Evangeline to serve as their hotel during the convention.

Tied up to a Quincy pier, its generous appointments will take care of the 500 visitors with ease, will give Quincy, for a brief few days, hotel accommodation beyond anything a similar city has ever had.

Cheapest Opera—In Fact ERA Offers "Aida" Free

Opera cheap and often free has made that branch of the musical arts popular with the masses abroad. Music lovers in the United States have deplored the lack of opera at popular prices, have predicted a new interest in opera if it could be made cheaper.

Boston, Monday night, through the ERA will have an opportunity to try opera at its cheapest—in fact free. Verdi's "Aida," in concert form, will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library under the direction of Raffaele Martino.

Those who will sing the major roles are: Aida, Marguerite Porter; Amneris, Emma Ainslee; Radames, Vincent Spolzino; Amonasro, Michael Nuccio, and Ramfis, Giulio Denes. The performance begins at 8.

Japanese Opening New Exports Paths

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interest in the enormous iron deposits in the islands of Yampi Sound, situated 70 miles from Derby at the head of King Sound, have led to the publication here of an intimate description of the islands by a recent visitor, Mrs. Ernestine Hill, traveler and writer.

These islands, she says, have long been regarded as an unexploited treasure of the northwest coast of Australia, and are "one of the largest pure iron deposits in the world." On two of the islands alone it is estimated that there are 22,000,000 tons of iron in sight, ready to be shipped. Once coveted by the Queensland Government, and later by the Japanese, these islands for some years have been the leasehold of Australian Iron and Steel Company.

Settlement Made

This company made the foundations of a miniature settlement upon one island, with comfortable residences, a wireless station, electric light plant and an established transport.

When Mrs. Hill visited the islands, in their most isolated position less than a year ago, the settlement had been abandoned temporarily with practically no mining work attempted. But, although passing blacks utilized the residences, and the schooner which traded with Perth was for sale, the leases were still jealously guarded with a view to early development.

A beachcomber, with his wife and children, has set up a homestead camp on the mainland shores of Yampi Sound. The islands form the Buccaneer Group and are in four chains, unrivaled on the far-flung Australian coast for their scenic grandeur. They are "a wonderland of beauty and interest," writes Mrs. Hill, "with a wealth of minerals and sea products that is almost unlimited."

Power From Tides

The largest of the islands is only seven miles long by three miles across. The group cannot be reached by vessels of heavy draft. Coral reefs, sandbanks and intricate channels make their position unsafe even for small boats without local knowledge. There is also a tremendous strength of tide, with a rise and fall of 34 feet in the day. It is realized, however, that these abnormal tides offer facilities for water power in mining operations.

The islands are composed mainly of quartzite, basalt and ironstone. Mrs. Hill describes them as a geologist's paradise, abounding in rich ores overswept with mica. Some of the islands are 600 feet high and deeply wooded. In years to come she considers they will be one of the outstanding tourist resorts of Australia—and concludes, "The fact that so keen an interest in them is now shown by a foreign power should draw attention to their possibilities and to their value."

Saturday Radiocasts At 5 P. M. Resumed

Beginning Saturday, March 30, and each Saturday thereafter, the afternoon radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be resumed at 5 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XK, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

On Monday, April 1, there will be no noonday radiocast of the news owing to a special network radiocast.

Contingent upon the close of the opera, which is being radiocast over WBZ by the Metropolitan Opera Association from the Boston Opera House on Saturday, April 6, the news radiocast will be heard at 5 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Dance music	Oxford - Columbia	Male quartet
5:15	Violin soloist	Jazz piano lesson	arms debate	Local dance music
5:30	Buccaneers Quartet	"Our American	Russian music	Getting the News
5:45	Children's Corner	Schools": talk	Fascinating Facts	Melody Mart
6:00	Jewish Hour: Rabbi	"Evening Tattler":	News Service	Red Nichols and
6:15	Lewis Mann, talk	sketches; music	Dramatic sketch	his orchestra
6:30	News; features	Records; news	CBS vocalist	Fisher Orchestra
6:45	Irish Minstrels	Sports Review	Melody Limited	Speakers; music
7:00	World in Review	Sports of Week	"Breaking the	News Service
7:15	Hawaiian music	Studio speaker	News," sketch	Renard Orchestra
7:30	Nature League talk	"Pick and Pat,"	Arden Orchestra;	Street Singer
7:45	Grace Hayes, songs	comedy; orchestra	vocal soloists	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Phil Cook's Show	Sketches and mu-	Roxy and His	String ensemble
8:15	Shop; novelties	sic, with Sigmund	Gang; soloists;	Soldiers Unmasked
8:30	Jarrett Orchestra	Romberg & Wil-	chorus; con. orch.	Jubilee Singers
8:45	Mrs. Roosevelt; music	liam Lyon Phelps	Romance Caravan	"St. Louis Blues,"
9:00	Radio City Party;	Rose Bampton;	Richard Bonelli;	Bestor Orchestra
9:15	Ray Noble; soloists	vocal duo; orch.	chorus; orchestra	News Service
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Empires of the	Hod Williams and	Himber Orch.; Joey
9:45	program from Chi-	Sea"; history of	his orchestra	Nash; readings
10:00	cago; soloists and	merchant marine;	Jack Renard and	Minneapolis Orch.;
10:15	specialties	orchestra	his orchestra	Anne Campbell
10:30	Address, Gen. Hugh	Forecasts; "Let's	Le Paradis Band	Paige's Orchestra;
10:45	S. Johnson	Dance"; 3-hour	Musical Rhymester	vocal soloists
11:00	Reports; dance music	dance program;	News Service	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	NBC dance music	Murray Cugat,	Bruins - Toronto	Loma Orchestra
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Goodman Orches-	hockey report	Portland Junior
11:45	dance orchestra	tras; soloists	Stevens Orchestra	Symphony Orch.

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Foster festival	Marimba Band	Book talk	Morning service of
11:00	News; Wahlberg	Morning service	"Reflections": in-	Tremont Temple
11:15	Brown Quartet	from Old South	strumental duets	Baptist Church;
11:30	"While City Sleeps"	Church in Boston;	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Reports; features	sermon; choir and	mixed choir and	soloist; organ
12:00	Opportunity Matinee;	organ	organ recital	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra	Speaker; orchestra	Garden talk	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	Studio speakers	Jewish dramatic
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Speaker; orch.	program
1:00	vocal soloists and	Road to Romany,	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus	gypsy music	with speakers,	from network
1:30	Dr. Daniel A. Poling;	Surprise Party;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	male quartet	soloists; orchestra	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Anthony Frome	Immortal Drama:	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy;
2:15	Becker dog story	Biblical story	Minstrel Man,"	soloists; orchestra
2:30	"The Romantic Age,"	Mario Chamlee;	Hammerstein Mu-	FERA Symphony
2:45	dramatic sketch, with	talk; orchestra	sic Hall of Air	Orchestra concert
3:00	Leslie Howard,	"Sally of the Talk-	Greek program	New York Philhar-
3:15	Sidney Fox	ies," dramatic sk.	FERA Orchestra	monic - Symphony
3:30	National Vespers; Dr.	Don Mario, tenor;	Veterans, Band;	Orchestra, Arturo
3:45	Ralph W. Sockman	music; speaker	vocal soloist	Toscanini, con-
4:00	Coburn Orchestra; so-	Kan. City Orch.;	Special network	ductor; Schola
4:15	loist; chorus	De Wolf Hopper,	religious hour	Cantorium; piano
4:30	Morton Downey; Guy	Reser Orchestra	from Detroit;	soloists; program
4:45	Bates Post; orchestra	Dream Drama	talk; music	commentator
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Serenade solo-	Soloist; organ	"Open House": so-
5:15	Civil War drama	ists; orchestra	"Prof.'s Notebook,"	loists; orchestra
5:30	LaPrade Travelogue	"The House by the	ERA Civic Orch-	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog story	Side of the Road,"	estra concert	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York	Voice of Cornet	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel": net-	Record program	"Smilin' Ed"	Boy from Ireland
6:45	work dramatic sketch	"Salute," program	Sully Kendis	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Manhattan Merry-	Alex. Woollcott;	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch.	Go-Round; music	Armbruster Orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; rec-	Will Rogers; solo-	ple Baptist

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

After Luncheon

Dinner and After

8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "Carefree Carnival": popular variety program from San Francisco.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "Music at the Haydn's": soloists; players; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, America in Music: "Songs of America's Leaders"; soloists; orchestra.

Soap Firm Boosts Pay for All Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, March 30

ALL employees of the Procter & Gamble Company have been given an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour beginning Monday, according to a company announcement yesterday. An increase of $2 weekly is to be given to all those on a weekly basis.

The management said that the increase affected all plants and included 5500 persons, 3000 of whom are employed here.

The increases are in addition to a 10 per cent restoration in hourly wage rates made last year, after a 10 per cent cut imposed in 1932, the company said.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Outlook for the period beginning Monday: North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain over south and rain or snow over north portion Sunday night, probably ending Monday morning. Rain again over south and rain or snow over north portion Wednesday night or Thursday. Otherwise generally fair, colder in north Atlantic States and much colder in Middle Atlantic States Monday, rising temperature middle of week, and colder Thursday night and Friday.

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight with lowest temperature near or slightly below freezing; Sunday occasional rain; fresh west and northwest winds shifting to northeast or east.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday cloudy, rain in extreme east, and rain or snow in west or central portions Sunday afternoon and night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday cloudy, rain Sunday afternoon and night.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday cloudy, snow in the interior and snow or rain on the coast beginning Sunday afternoon or night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday cloudy, snow in north and snow or rain in south portions Sunday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming northeast or east and increasing Sunday afternoon and night; fair weather tonight; Sunday overcast with rain Sunday afternoon and night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	54	New Orleans	70	74
Bermuda	63	70	New York	44	54
Chicago	34	48	Norfolk, Va.	52	62
Denver	33	70	Philadelphia	50	58
Helena, Mont.	6	18	St. Louis	54	70
Jacksonville	68	70	St. Paul	34	34
Kansas City	43	73	San Francisco	53	74
Los Angeles	54	60	Washington	53	64
Miami, Fla.	76	83			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 30.
B—Maximum March 29.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:41 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 8:05 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:36 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"
Clear; maximum temperature 41 degrees above zero; minimum 33 above.

Bryan Enters Race for Mayor

LINCOLN, Neb., March 30 (AP)—The hat of Charles W. Bryan, thrice Governor of Nebraska and Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate in 1924, yesterday sailed into the ring in the race for mayor of Lincoln.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ODE TO LIBERTY" (Plymouth). Ina Claire and Walter Slezak in comedy adapted from the French by Sidney Howard. 8:30.

"THE DRUNKARD" (Copley). P. T. Barnum first produced this melodrama. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"David Copperfield." 2:40, 8:33.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Behind the Evidence." Cub reporter becomes sudden hero in mystery drama. Fenway, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Paramount, 9:35 a. m., 12:10, 3:35, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Gold Diggers of 1935."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony." New treatment of the life and loves of Franz Schubert, filmed in Vienna, with music by State Opera Orchestra and chorus and the Vienna Choir Boys. 1:10, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave," overture accompanied by technicolor sea pictures; "Playful Pluto," Mickey Mouse cartoon; "The Molecular Theory."

KEITH'S—"Roberta," with Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Irene Dunne. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Wedding Night," with Anna Sten and Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—Helen Hayes in Hugh Walpole's "Vanessa," with Robert Montgomery, May Robson, Lewis Stone and Otto Kruger. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also S. S. Van Dine's "Casino Murder Case."

MAJESTIC—"The Runaway Queen." 11:31 a. m., 1:05, 3:46, 4:33, 6:17, 8:01, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert in "Private Worlds." 10:30 a. m., 12:58, 3:32, 5:54, 8:32, 10:50. Stage: Jack Benny and Mary Livingston.

MODERN—"The Mystery Man," with Robert Armstrong. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap."

BOSTON—"Princess O'Hara," by Damon Runyon, with Jean Parker and Chester Morris. 10:54 a. m., 2:01, 5:08, 7:55, 10:01. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—"Sweet Music," with Rudy Vallee. 12:30, 3:44, 6:58, 10:12. Also "The Good Fairy."

TREMONT—"Peck's Bad Boy," and "Morning Glory." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"Devil Dogs of the Air." 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Rumba."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Good Fairy." 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Women Must Dress."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going Places," with Lowell Thomas; Screen Souvenir; Krazy Kat cartoon; sport reel; other shorts and news reels. 8:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—"Khovantchina," Act III, with chorus and soloists. Excerpts from "Siegfried," "Tristan," and "Meistersinger." Symphony Hall, 8:15.

PEABODY PLAYHOUSE—ERA orchestra, 60 musicians, in program of Mozart, Beethoven and Debussy. 8:15.

Other Events

"TREASURE ISLAND"—Presented by ERA Civic Theater, with ERA orchestra, in Washington Irving School, Hawthorne and Poplar Streets, Roslindale. 7:30.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Ralph B. Scoffield, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church in City Hall, Broadway, Revere. 3:30.

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Music department of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, Stanley Stonitzky, director. 3:30. Free.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Leo Litwin, pianist; Harry E. Dickson, violinist; Samuel Gardiner, accompanist. Bach, Beethoven, Lalo, Ravel, Brown, Weinberger. 3. Free.

ORGAN RECITAL—By William E. Zeuch. Also chorus of 50 voices. All Bach program. First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets. 4:30. Free.

FLUTE PLAYERS' CLUB—Hotel Vendome. 3:30.

ART MUSEUM—Memorial concert to Will Dodge. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 3:30. Free.

ERA BAND—Forest Park School, Medford. 3. Free.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—And ERA Symphony Orchestra. Church of the Covenant, 67 Newbury Street, Back Bay. 7:30. Free.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Samoa the Beautiful." Sound film. 3:30. Free.

CITY CLUB—"Bright Eyes," movie, with Shirley Temple. 3 and 4:15.

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS—International Night. English, Negro, Italian and Syrian groups. Morgan Memorial. 7.

FORD HALL FORUM—"The Negro's Dilemma," address by James Weldon Johnson of Fisk University. 7:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Celtic Music," lecture by Benedict FitzGerald. Illustrative songs by Thomas A. Quinn. 8.

Monday

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard lectures on "The Future of Justice." 5.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS—Annual Finance Field Day. Cambridge Boat Club. 11 a. m.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—James H. Powers of the Boston Globe, speaks on "Current Events." Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

Grade-Crossing Safety Drive Opens in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, March 30—A campaign to promote safety at railroad grade crossings throughout the state has been inaugurated by the Safety Department of the Maine Central Railroad with the co-operation of the state highway police.

The procedure which is being used in the campaign consists of a fair warning to all first offenders. A second offense will result in the case being brought to court where license of the offender will be suspended as provided in the Maine statutes for such violation.

Peach Orchards Smaller

An official survey shows the number of peach trees in the seven leading peach-producing states of the South has decreased in recent years.

LaGuardia Presses Action at Albany For Power Plant

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia is today preparing to press anew for enactment of legislation in Albany which would empower New York City to build its own electric light and power generating system without the delay which would be occasioned by a referendum.

The Mayor charged the defeat in the Legislature yesterday of his proposal for specific legislation permitting this procedure here to "the power trust," and indicated he would go to Washington to take the matter up again with Federal Public Works Administration officials with a view to seeing what he can do to get allocation of public funds for construction of a city plant.

It was reported in high City Hall quarters today that the Mayor was ready to push the fight on this issue to a showdown on what he charged was the obstructivism of the utilities, whom, he said, he had learned were "very resourceful people," when he fought with them over Muscle Shoals.

Money for the project, which has prominent ranking in the federal drive for "cheaper power," already has been promised the city by Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator.

Youths Taken in Chicago After Attempt on Bank

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—Federal officers and police of two states followed a trail marked by commandeered and abandoned cars along the 175-mile highway from Mauston to Chicago, and seized three youths who confessed, Chief of Detectives John L. Sullivan said today, to attempting to loot the state bank of Mauston, Wis., and kidnapping eight hostages.

The youths held were: Edward Gudecki, 22; Thomas Stops, 21, and Michael Monczynski, 21, former Wisconsin farm hand.

The three young robbers swept into the Mauston bank on Wednesday, but Russell Hale, cashier, frustrated their plans by opening fire with a revolver.

Bandits Chased in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., March 29 (AP)—Sheriffs, posses and state troopers pursued today two desperadoes who terrorized south Mississippi yesterday with shootings, kidnapings and bank robbery. Deputy Sheriff W. J. Lee of Jefferson Davis County, who swapped shots with them at one stage of the chase, said he had tentatively identified one of the men as Raymond Hamilton, fugitive from Texas penitentiary.

Connecticut Plans Reorganization Of State Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30—Reorganization of Connecticut's state government to eliminate many boards, bureaus and commissions in the interest of economy and efficiency now is in prospect, according to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

Twice since the Governor assumed office in 1931, the General Assembly has defeated the plan. This year, however, the judiciary committee has approved adoption of a bill establishing a commission to investigate Connecticut's government and make recommendations to the next session.

Compliance with Governor Cross's desires, however, is not viewed as the prime cause for the impending action. Three successive Democratic victories placed members of that party at the heads of many state departments. The Legislature, still predominately Republican, sees a good chance to eliminate Democratic jobs by consolidating departments. The Legislature also is motivated by an effort to end the practice of establishing a new commission for everything done by the State.

Canadians Protest Execution of Women

MONTREAL, March 29 (AP)—The Prisoners' Aid Society will make an official protest to the Dominion Department of Justice against execution of women, it was announced today by John Kidman, Secretary.

The announcement followed by a few hours the execution of Mrs. Thomassina Teolis Sarao, 46-year-old widow of Nick Sarao, street cleaner, for whose murder she was sentenced to death. Leoni Tagliardi, 30, and Angelo Donofrio, 19, were also hanged here today as conspirators in the plot to kill Sarao for insurance money.

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Wesley Copplestone
Tenor
Theo Carreiro
Bass
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will direct and preside at the organ.
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(Berkeley and Marlboro Streets)
Tomorrow at 4:30 P. M.
Program: Organ, Prelude and Fugue C Major; Chorus, Motet, "I Wrestle and Pray"; Organ Chorals, "My Heart Is Filled With Yearning," and "In Thee Is Joy"; Chorus, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring"; Address, "The Significance of Bach," Dr. Charles E. Park; Organ, Air on G String and Bourree (Third Suite for 'Cello); Chorus, Cantata, "God's Time Is Best."
Free — Public Invited
April 7th all request organ program.
April 14th Brahms Requiem.

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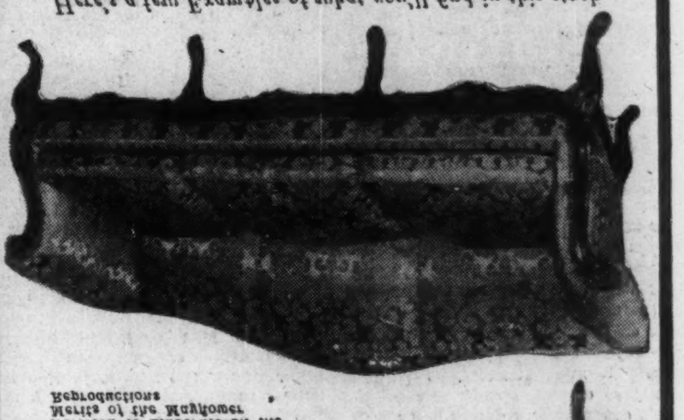
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Louis XV. Chair	Schumacker Damask	90.00	39.95
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Reds in Kiangsi Won People By Equal Land Distribution And Seized Large Industries

Radical Social Laws Evaded by Residents During Communist Regime—Students Returned From Moscow Led Chinese Soviet Republic

Kiangsi Province in China presents a laboratory of social and political readjustment following the recent ejection of the Communist regime by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. A Monitor correspondent visits the area and describes his experiences in a series of articles, of which this the fifth. The next will appear in the near future.

By Randall Gould

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NINGTU, Kiangsi, China—First-hand reliable information of practices of China's Communist areas is extraordinarily hard to obtain, and more so than before, now that the Chinese Soviet Republic appears to have disintegrated before Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's thrust in Kiangsi.

In Ningtu, heart of the until-recently Soviet area, some interesting and apparently authentic word of the Red practices came from Gen. Lo Cho-ling, commander of the Eighteenth Route Army which occupied the city last November and is regarded as backbone of the Government's forces.

General Lo first gave a general talk and then answered written questions. He expressed the opinion that the Soviet Republic had had active support of the Third International, but that there had been contradictions in Chinese Soviet policy, but to dissentions among the party's thinkers and to argument against the International's reasoning.

The Third International, General Lo believed, stressed primarily the need for developing a Soviet Republic as a unity in China; while Lo Ming, one of the Chinese leaders, believed in encouraging spontaneous uprisings in all parts of China.

Russian Adviser

Mr. Ming's policy worked out in one respect, for he advocated giving up Kiangsi as a Soviet territory in order that the Communist state might go into the western part of China and get into direct contact with Soviet Russia. This policy was discouraged by the International, but is apparently what has worked out, unless the state is so shattered that no effective liaison is possible.

General Lo told of a mysterious Russian adviser named "Litter," or in Chinese, "Li Teh," who had gotten into Kiangsi via Fukien, pretending to be a missionary. His office had been found in the capital at Juikin—still accessible, at the time of my visit, only on foot although a motor road was near completion—and his residence located outside the city. He first came as adviser to Tu Teh of the First Route Communist Army; later a military council took charge, after an army reorganization, with Mr. Tu nominally chairman but really under control of Mr. Litter, who had formerly been chief of a Russian division.

Although authorized by the Third International to give orders, Mr. Litter met disagreement from several of the Red generals, especially Gen. Pen Teh-hwei.

In response to a direct query, General Lo said that he had no evidence that Mr. Litter was appointed by the Third International, but that evidence existed to show that the International's orders went through him. He was known to have received telegraphic orders from Moscow; how was uncertain. A field radio was suggested.

Student Leaders

General Lo said that a majority of the leaders of the Communist group are returned students from Moscow, where there is a special school for the training of Chinese. Political orders, he said, passed through a returned student now called "Po Ku."

In conclusion, the General expressed the view that one of the most important factors in the overthrow of the Communists in Kiangsi was the fact that they employed too much cruelty toward those they deemed their enemies, which tended to estrange whatever sympathy their land-confiscation program and slogans might have won at first.

In response to written questions, General Lo made oral replies, the interchange being as follows:

Q. What were the first steps taken by the Reds upon the occupation of a city?

A. The overthrow of the local gentry, the intelligentsia and the property class by creating an atmosphere of terrorism, then winning the people by an equal redistribution of the lands.

Q. What laws were adopted by the Reds in this area?

A. Regulations governing land distribution, marriage, labor and so on.

Industries Seized

Q. Were these laws actually enforced?

A. No, due to the fact that the people did not appreciate such regulations. For example, with regard to marriage there was no real marriage among the Communists, which was contrary to Chinese ideas on morals. It is estimated that only about 20 per cent of the regulations were enforced.

Q. Was private ownership of industries interfered with?

A. All the comparatively large industries and trades were confiscated, while the small-scale people were allowed to run. Formerly all businesses of capital of $500 (Chinese currency—about $165 U. S.) were classified as large-scale. Later this was cut to $200.

Q. What were the chief classes massacred by the Reds?

A. Mostly the intelligentsia, the landowners, and the comparatively wealthy merchants and farmers.

Q. To what extent did the population become communized or sympathetic to the Red cause?

A. In the beginning the farmers were attracted by the division of the land. Later only the rascals followed the Communists, on account of the increasing taxes. Those who followed when the Communists departed did so because of compulsion; there was no general sympathy with the Reds when the Government recovered this area.

Schools Founded

Q. Did the Reds establish schools?

A. One of the Red slogans is to raise the intellectual level of the people. The Communists had opened a number of Lenin-principle schools, organized a war college for young officers, and a Soviet college for political training, but no middle school.

Q. How was the land divided?

A. The chu, or district, was made the unit. The land was divided according to population. The Communists gave good land to the poor farmers and the poor land to the more wealthy. In general, each person received an amount of land equal to an annual harvest of five piculs (580 pounds) of paddy rice. Political manipulation caused modifications favorable to office-holders.

Q. Is there much food shortage or starvation in southern Kiangsi?

A. Communistic activities caused a shortage, but this is a rich farming country, so recovery can be made. The Government has sent in food, due to the present easy means of transportation.

Q. How many remnant Reds are still in southern Kiangsi?

A. There are a few scattered groups who take the opportunity of the disturbed times to roam the country, but the military officials are taking strict measures to clear them out.

Dwindling Refugees

Q. How many Reds escaped the Government's blockade, and how did they escape?

A. It was reported that including a large number of women and children, about 100,000 escaped westward between the junctures of the different armies at the provincial boundaries.

Q. Where are they now and what are their chances of getting into Szechuen?

A. By the time the remnants reached the Hunan borders there were only about 40,000 left. When they arrived at Kweichow the number had been reduced to about 10,000. It is questionable if the Communists reach Szechuen, and in any event the military are ready.

Q. What do you think are their future objectives?

A. Their immediate objective is to join the Communists in Hunan and Szechuen in order to form a new Soviet territory. Everyone is now aware of their cruelty so it is practically impossible for them to bring anyone to join them.

Q. Is there direct evidence that the Reds had radio or telegraphic communication with Moscow, Shanghai or any other city outside the Soviet area?

A. There is no evidence showing direct telegraphic communication between the Red army and Moscow. However, the documents which were captured from Red headquarters indicated direct telegraphic communication to Shanghai and other cities; also the Government radio station received secret code messages.

Smuggled Ammunition

Q. How and from where did the Reds get supplies and munitions from outside the Red area, if such were the case?

A. It is believed that due to the ineffective blockade on the Fukien side two years ago (to last year) a great deal of ammunition was smuggled through. At present they are getting no more supplies from outside.

Q. Where were the Communist mints and banks? How did the Soviet postal system operate?

A. There was a mint in Juikin. The Red bank had many branches in various districts. The post office was managed like any ordinary governmental service except that Soviet Government officials and soldiers and their families were exempted from their charges.

Most of the bank notes were printed in $1 and $5 Chinese denominations. There was only one kind of coin, an imitation silver 20-cent piece, except for coppers.

At the conclusion of the questioning, members of the party were given samples of small banknotes and coins. The imitation silver coins were well stamped and bore on one side the Soviet sickle and hammer crossed over the world, with wheat-ears curved around. On the other side were Chinese characters reading "Chinese Soviet Republic," the denomination, two stars, and the date "Standard calendar 1933."

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Special Crew at Work

Danish Cable Steamer Has Its Moments.

The other day the Danish cable steamer, Edouard Svenson, steamed into Newbiggin Bay, Northumberland, and repaired the cable to Sweden, which had broken half a mile from the shore.

Ethiopians Refuse Talk on Rome Rift

(Continued from Page 1)

accustomed for the past 13 years, Italians have remained at heart strongly pacifist. This, of course, does not mean that, should Italy be forced to take up arms in self-defense, the Duce's appeal to his formidable legions of Black Shirts will remain unanswered, but certainly the Italians are not imbued with that fighting spirit which the Fascist leaders claim to have instilled in them.

Frontier Delimitation

The situation in East Africa, as seen from Rome, is not reassuring, and it would be a mistake to view it too optimistically. The establishment of a neutral zone between the Italian and Ethiopian fronts in Ethiopian territory has only lessened but not removed the danger of a conflict.

Already there have been moments when even this slender thread of agreement was in danger of breaking. Another frontier incident might have tragic consequences. Failure to obtain the requested apology and indemnity for the Ualual incident of December last may lead the Duce to seek satisfaction in some other way.

Again, there is the delicate task of delimiting the frontier between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland to be performed before peace can be firmly established between the two countries.

Meantime, while both parties affirm their devotion to peace and exchange assurances that they have no aggressive intentions against each other, the movement of Italian forces to Africa continues without interruption. The steps taken by the Italian Government are officially described as purely defensive measures to strengthen the small Italian garrisons along the distant colonial border. Evidently Italy takes the line that the best results are likely to be obtained by preparing for the worst.

Diplomatic Gesture

It may be that the dispatch of troops to East Africa is merely a diplomatic gesture by Signor Mussolini to force the Ethiopian Emperor to accede to Italy's demands.

It is openly hinted in Rome that the military display in East Africa is but a repetition of a similar maneuver made at the time of the assassination of the former Austrian Chancellor Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss.

It is claimed in Rome that the massing of Italian troops on the Italian border did more to prevent the actual use of force than any other form of diplomatic pressure, and possibly the same policy is being adopted towards Ethiopia.

In spite of allegations that Italy has sent 80,000 to 100,000 men to East Africa, it is strenuously maintained here that only two army divisions have been mobilized. If this is correct, Italy's action must be accepted as a defensive move, since if the Duce seriously meant to wage war against Ethiopia, he would have sent larger forces.

Yet, judging from what one hears about the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, it may be doubted whether defensive considerations alone were in the Duce's mind when he ordered the partial mobilization of Italian troops.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out that the rainy season in Ethiopia is approaching and that no military operations on a grand scale could be carried out before the end of the summer. Should no unforeseen circumstances occur, the present crisis ought to be overcome by September.

Who'd Pay the Bill

Other considerations apart, a colonial campaign is a very expensive affair, and, in Italy's present financial state, where is the money to come from? A report which has found wide circulation is that France has handed out to Italy 5,000,000,000 lire, about $415,000,000, for waging war against Ethiopia.

Those who know the conditions of France's finances are not impressed by the perspicacity of the many Italians who have accepted this strange rumor as fact. It is also pointed out here that the moment Italy became involved in an African war the chances of Austria's being incorporated by Hitlerite Germany would increase enormously.

Finally, there is Article 3 of the 1906 Anglo-French-Italian Treaty on Ethiopia, which should exclude war. It says that under no circumstances can any one of the three governments intervene in Ethiopia for whatsoever reason without a previous understanding with the other two. If such an understanding has been reached it has been kept secret. Moreover it would be a breach of the League Covenant to make an agreement of this nature.

Nevertheless, the situation is yet full of difficulties. Fascist Italy is a young régime seeking expansion and Ethiopia an old empire anxious to retain its independence. Tact will be necessary on both sides to avoid a clash.

Moeur Denies Plan to Send 'Ambassador' to Capital

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 30 (AP)—Gov. B. B. Moeur has denied he ever intended to send an "ambassador" from Arizona to Washington.

"There has been a lot of capital made out of it without any ground to stand on," he asserted. "It wasn't my idea but the plea of various interests in the State who requested me for representation in Washington when matters affecting Arizona come up. Every other state sends men to Washington on code hearings on relief matters."

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Van Zeeland Gets Large Majority On Cut in Belga

Special Powers for Year Voted to Government by Parliament

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

BRUSSELS, March 30—The Chamber of Deputies already having accorded Premier Paul van Zeeland's new inflation Government a smashing victory, the Senate Committees of Finance and Justice, sitting jointly, approved the Government's currency plan by a vote of 12 to 2 today and likewise approved the Government's request for special powers for one year.

The Chamber had upheld the new Premier on his policy of suspending the gold standard and devaluing the belga by 25 per cent by a vote of 107 to 53.

The Cabinet decided to demand a vote of confidence today in order to push ahead its bills devaluing the currency by 25 per cent and prolonging the Government's special powers.

The Cabinet planned to resign if it was defeated.

Sixty-seven Socialists of the 70 present, 30 of the 60 Roman Catholics and 10 of the 24 Liberals combined to give the Chamber's indorsement to the Government program.

Premier Cites Roosevelt

Premier van Zeeland answered his critics with repeated references to President Roosevelt's program in the United States.

He said: "I am a keen admirer of President Roosevelt, who obtained essential results mainly in allowing his country to work in peace. He certainly committed errors. Had he based his program of economic expansion upon gold the world crisis would be ended now. But I apply those Rooseveltian measures to Belgium which I consider good."

The young Premier's triumph climaxed a night-long session of acrimonious debate. Dr. van Zeeland contended his policy was vitally necessary to Belgium's finances.

The Liberals and Socialists bitterly fought his program to the last of the session, on which hinged not only the future of the Government which has just replaced that of former Premier Georges Theunis, but also reactions which would have been felt throughout the market places of the world had the decision been postponed further.

While it was felt that Belgium's desertion of the gold bloc inevitably would be followed by increased pressure on other members, such as Italy, Switzerland, Holland and France, many responsible quarters believed that the temporary instability might paradoxically turn out to be a step toward international security.

Seeking Stabilization

Flushed after his hard-won victory, the Premier said one of his first aims would be to bring about an international conference for the stabilization of currencies.

Despite Dr. van Zeeland's assurances that "with a solid line of defense behind it the belga will enjoy an incomparably sound technical position," he was sharply criticized by Henri Jaspar, former Minister.

M. Jaspar insisted the belga could be placed on a firm footing without slipping its mooring from gold. He begged the Government not to devalue.

"Devaluation is an evil," replied the Premier, "which enables us to avoid greater evils."

He said the Government must devaluate or close the banks.

Poles Held Ready To Join Locarno

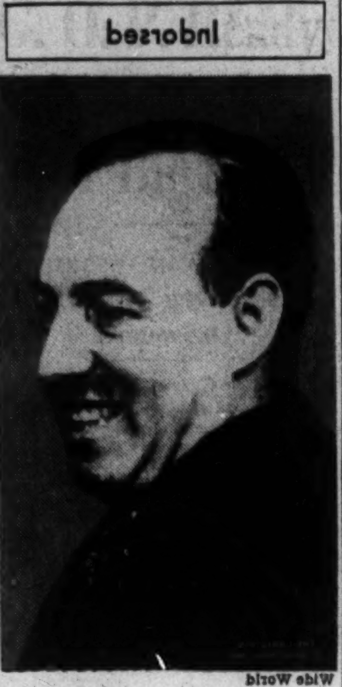
(Continued from Page 1)

Little Entente and the anti-revisionist bloc.

But with the bilateral good-will pact between Poland and Germany, announced Jan. 27, 1934, followed by trade pacts, Poland at once showed a cooling off in her relations with France and a tendency to independent action that stood in the way of any program for encircling the Germans with a defensive alliance.

Perhaps the most critical question in all the French and Russian negotiations for a general Eastern Locarno agreement has been whether Poland could be induced to come into that security system, or whether she would side with Germany. Any hint to a Polish tendency toward the Eastern Locarno therefore is received by France and the Little Entente with the greatest relief.

Indorsed



Wide World

Dr. Paul van Zeeland
Belgian Premier

Eden at Moscow Finds Russia Backing Idea Of Pacts Open to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 30—Full agreement between the Soviet Union and Great Britain on the necessity for a "10-years' peace" in Europe is apparent as a result of conversations between Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, and Soviet leaders.

Russia's keen support for a collective system much impressed the British visitors, and the talks have taken place, according to the official communiqué, "in a spirit of frankness and mutual confidence."

The two countries appear in close accord as to the importance of preventing regional pacts of mutual assistance from degenerating into alliances against a particular state. The pacts, they agree, should remain open to all countries desiring to join. Although Germany stands by its policy of bilateral understandings, the powers which are moving for a security system of regional pacts are careful not to close the door against the entry of Germany into the system.

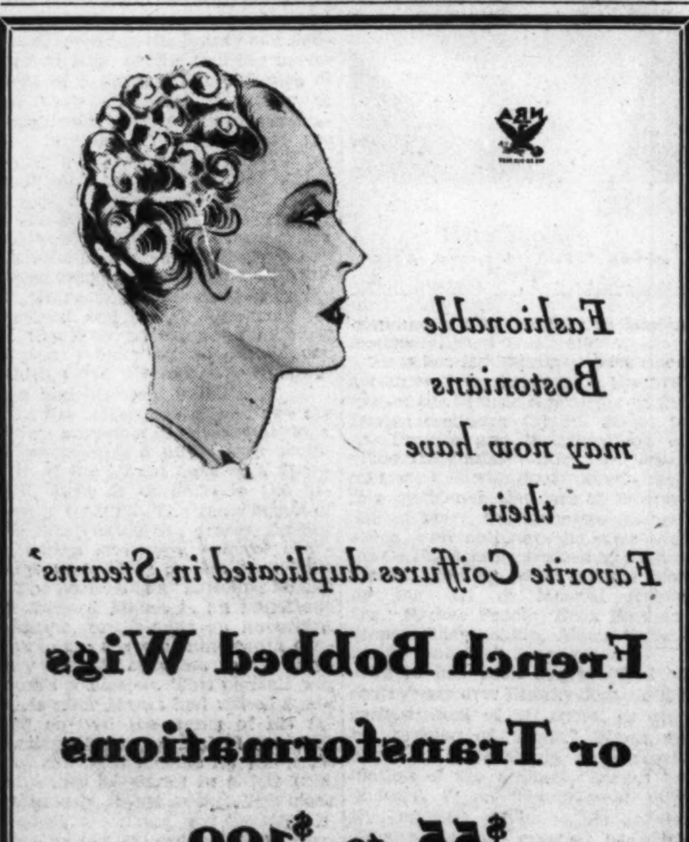
Today saw the series of conversations suspended for a little sightseeing, in the course of which Mr. Eden inspected an aircraft factory and lunched at Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinoff's country house.

Last night the British statesman attended a gala performance of the opera at which scenes took place almost incredible to those who remember the anti-British feeling here a few years ago. The orchestra played "God Save the King," while a vast proletarian audience stood as the Eden party entered a special box.

Smooth progress of the conversations and the friendly reception are regarded as excellent prelude to Mr. Eden's Warsaw discussions. Poland's attitude is felt to be decisive in efforts to promote the Eastern Pact, so the impressions Mr. Eden takes with him to the Polish capital from Moscow have considerable importance.

Farms Easily Terraced

Official experiments in North Carolina showed farm land damaged by soil erosion could be terraced at a cost of $1 an acre.



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Belgium's Clinging to Gold Arose From Desire to Protect Export Trade Against Tariffs

Advantages From Devaluation, It Was Thought, Would Not Offset Higher Walls Expected to Be Raised by Other States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, March 30—Belgian stubbornness in holding so long to the former gold standard, before its announcement yesterday of a 25 to 30 per cent devaluation of the belga—despite the wide unpopularity of keeping the currency at its old high level—has been due to well defined economic reasons.

Belgium's main consideration is her export trade. Her productive enterprises have made immense progress since the World War and especially since 1926. Foreign tariffs and other trade barriers on all sides prevent her marketing the goods she produces.

The Belgian Government's recent conversations with Paris were not so much to borrow money as to ascertain whether France could be depended upon to continue to defend the gold standard.

Cabinet Difficulties

The view in official Belgian circles was that such advantage as would accrue to Belgian industry by devaluation of the belga would be likely to be more than offset by the raising of foreign tariffs against Belgium.

This point however, was hotly disputed. There was also a section of opinion which wanted to use the currency difficulty for purely political purposes.

The Government of former Premier Georges Theunis was in a particularly weak position in this respect, since it had to depend upon a Chamber of Deputies in which its majority only amounted to about 20, and that too, composed of Roman Catholics and Liberals whose support could not always be depended upon.

The task of successive Belgian Governments has been becoming continually harder in consequence of the absence of any reliable alignment of political feeling. The Belgian Chamber is made up of a number of groups. These groups, in the order of their importance, are the Roman Catholic of the Right, Christian Democrats, Socialists, Liberals, Flemish Nationals and Communists.

Lack of Majority

It is impossible for any Government to obtain a majority without the support of several of the groups. The Cabinet is thus continually at the mercy of accident. Policy has to be experimental and made up of compromises.

This is the outcome of the system of proportional representation which prevents any one party from securing an absolute majority.

In ordinary times this is a state of things which can go on, but not so when economic or financial crises arise.

The question of maintaining the gold value of the Belgian franc created such a crisis. The deflationary measures taken to maintain stability were bitterly opposed. The Socialists in particular were strongly of opinion that a mistake was being made, and urged devaluation of the currency for the advantage of trade.

Now that the step of devaluation has been taken, the National Bank is in a strong position to control the situation. The gold currency reserve stood at the high figure of 64.51 per cent of the notes in circulation even on the old gold basis.

DAILY SPECIALS
MONDAY, APRIL 1ST
PURE CANDIES
Cherry Cocoanut Cream Kisses 40¢ Value—full pound 17¢
Jersey Wrapped Nougats 40¢ Value—full pound 19¢
Fancy Hard Candy 60¢ Value—full pound jar 24¢
Old Fashioned Vanilla Creams 40¢ Value—full pound 17¢
Home Made Chocolate Sunshine Cake 40¢ Value 21¢
AT THE FOUNTAINS
Virginia Ham Sandwich and Coffee regular 25¢ 15¢
Caramel Sundae regular 15¢ 10¢
Dundee Cake and Tea or Coffee regular 20¢ 10¢
Chocolate Ice Cream Soda regular 15¢ 10¢
Cup of Coffee with any 20¢ purchase
186 STORES—One near you

Swiss Fair Opens With Steady Gain

Special from Monitor Bureau

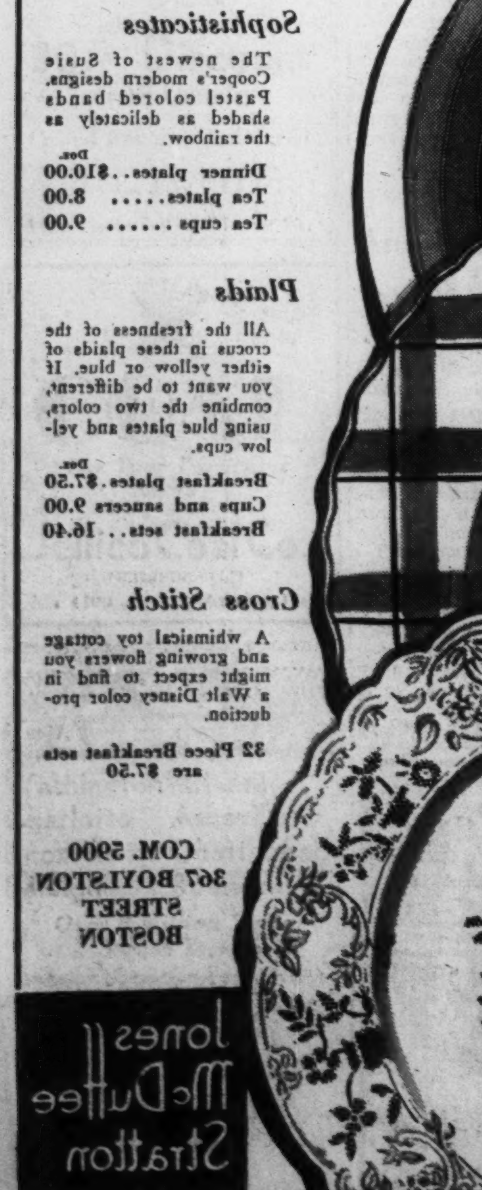
NEW YORK, March 30—The nineteenth annual Swiss Industrial Fair opened today at Basel, its permanent seat, the Official Information Bureau of Switzerland announces. An increase in the number of exhibitors from 1157 in 1933 to 1223 in 1934 is attributed to greater interest on the part of technical branches of industry.

A large number of new manufactured articles figures among the displays. The greater supply was met by a correspondingly greater demand. Thus in 1934 a total of 107,164 buyers' cards was issued, compared to 86,582 in 1933, and 34,451 ordinary entrance tickets were sold, against 30,535 the previous year.

The fair has penetrated deeply into Swiss economic life. It is dedicated to the task of combating economic distress and creating opportunities for work. The fair continues until April 8.

Spring fashion plates
a treat for jaded appetites

Along about this time of year when everything tastes the same, breakfasts are a silent necessity and life and spirit have left the dining table, a change is needed. Try this prescription — a new refreshing breakfast set or a more colorful dinner service.



Sophisticates
The newest of Susie Cooper's modern designs. Pastel colored bands shaded as delicately as the rainbow.
Dinner plates . . Doz. $10.00
Tea plates 8.00
Tea cups 9.00

Plaids
All the freshness of the crocus in these plaids of either yellow or blue. If you want to be different, combine the two colors, using blue plates and yellow cups.
Breakfast plates . Doz. $7.50
Cups and saucers 9.00
Breakfast sets . . 16.40

Cross Stitch
A whimsical toy cottage and growing flowers you might expect to find in a Walt Disney color production.
32 Piece Breakfast sets are $7.50

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College Women Are Shown Field for Career in Politics And Governmental Services

Opportunity for Real Future Is Seen in Work by Civil Service Commissioner, Who Points Out Need for Educated Personnel

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—The world is just full of jobs and especially there is a real future for the college graduate in government service and political party work, students, deans, and personnel workers heard today at the "career conference," sponsored by the Institute of Women's Professional Relations.

Government work would be better done and political parties better off if all but policy directing officials were under the civil service, said Miss Mary Dewson, chairman of the general advisory committee of the women's division, Democratic National Committee. Miss Dewson advised college graduates to give an evening a week to their local party committee to help with routine work, develop discussion groups, and "profit by closer contact with the machinery of democracy today, when government must play a more and more important part in our interdependent lives."

Big Public Service Field

The public service is the largest employer in the country, said Dr. Leonard W. White, United States civil service commissioner, in an appeal to college graduates to take examinations and enter this field. He recommended professional and natural scientific classes, clerical, fiscal, and administrative groupings, and remarked that there is "a well-established career service in existence in professional and scientific work."

While he sees "a real future in government work," Dr. White warned that "it often requires starting with relatively unimportant activities," and that the advantages are not primarily financial. But it does offer "security, a reasonable income, fair opportunity for advancement for well-trained persons, and the satisfaction of engaging in one of the most important and significant enterprises of our time."

Working to Halt Wars

Women who formerly went in for missionary service are turning to pacifist activities, according to Mrs. Harrison Thomas of the League of Nations Association, who said that at present there are 125 positions in antiwar associations available to women in ten types of work, executive, research, correspondence, editorial, organization, public speaking, legislation, librarianship, translation, advertising, and secretarial.

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, plebiscite expert with the League of Nations, gave as her advice to young women to study international law and languages, to be open-minded and not to scold.

"In no field, with the possible exception of science, has there been greater development of opportunities for work than in international relations," said Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, education secretary for the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Women as House Agents

There is a rapidly expanding employment field in the new housing, said John Ihlder, District of Columbia alley clearance authority. With the Government joining private enterprise to develop new type multiple housing, he said, opportunities will be afforded to thousands of women in the near future in five lines.

These he listed as agent, not merely rent collecting, but acting as field representative; recreational director, running clubhouse activities, swimming pools and tennis courts; nursery school manager and teacher, taking care of babies in apartment houses while their mothers are away; inspectors of housing, recording needs for improvement, and technicians, giving the woman's point of view in planning, architecture, and other building arrangements.

Another expanding field is in the department store, declared Michael Schaap, president of Bloomingdale's, who stated that more than half of the executives in his organization are women. A college education is helpful to the department store worker, he said, but a girl should not expect to be pushed ahead just because she has gone to college.

Mrs. Jean L. Shepard of Macy's pointed out that the experience of the past two years has convinced store heads that college-trained people are more desirable in executive positions but less desirable in the ranks where as a rule they are generally discontented, look about for better opportunities, and generally upset the store morale.

New Personnel Services

With industrial relations coming to the fore as a major problem of human relationships it seems inevitable that personnel work, both public and private, will become increasingly important said William H. Stead, associate director of standards and research, United States Department of Labor.

There is no adequately trained personnel immediately available for the range of opportunities which will be opened up, declared Mr. Stead.

The old type of employment office, a lounging room for the loafer, has been superseded by a businesslike and cheerful place equipped to meet the needs of both employer and employee, said Miss Mary Patchin, special agent of the National Re-employment Service.

Little Chance in Design

The field of industrial design is almost closed to women said Miss Ruth Koch Gerth, vice-president and only woman officer of the National Association of Commercial Arts.

"The person entering this field," she said, "should have innate ability to think logically, to understand construction and to appreciate the workings of machinery. She should have an inherent sense of the underlying phases of progress in living, for she must always design in advance of the time when the article should be used."

Ballet dancing is hardly the most profitable business for college girls said Miss Sybil Fisk, associate of Albertina Rasch, explaining that the average dancer gets $30 a week in New York City and $35 on the road. Understudying principals is considered a good opportunity by many girls, she added, and Joan Crawford, Ginger Rogers, and Mae Murray all started there.

Stage Not So Good

Miss Mollie Steinberg of the John Golden Company painted a dismal picture of the theater, saying that it is hard work and that after long weeks of rehearsing the directors invariably change at least one act if not the entire play.

The less education the better for a fiction writer was the caustic comment of Miss I. A. R. Wylie, who led the writing round table, and who attributed her own success to the fact that when she added two and two it always came out five and that she was thereby prevented from entering Oxford. Miss Wylie stated that she had written her first novel before she was 20 and that her advice to writers is "go forth and write."

Newspapers and Magazines

Miss Mabel Greene of the New York Sun, who championed journalism as a vocation in itself, cautioned news writers not to lose faith in fundamental things because to do so detracts from their value as news annotators.

Miss Lucile Babcock of the Tower Magazines remarked that the best entrance door to a publishing firm is through the business office with the secretarial pad and pencil.

Women have an equal chance with men in magazines, books, radio or motion picture writing, but not in the newspaper field, said Norman Hapgood. In journalism, women are confined to special departments, said Mr. Hapgood, because of the roughness of some types of jobs, especially in the city room.

Anti-Reich Riots At Polish Border

KATTOWITZ, Poland, March 29 (AP)—Anti-German demonstrations broke out violently at the Polish-German frontier today involving thousands of Poles.

The Poles along the frontier smashed the windows of the German newspaper Kattowitzer Zeitung and formed protest demonstrations against Germany.

Attempts were made to break police cordons protecting the German consulate.

A German decree refusing to acknowledge a Polish high school in the near-by border town of Beuthen as a public school, thus depriving it of the right to give final state examinations, resulted in the protest meetings on the Polish side.

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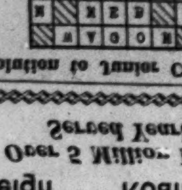
Solution to Junior Crossword



G. O. P. Ready In New York To Join 'Big Show'

Prepares to Act With National Party to Beat Democrats

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—Republicans of President Roosevelt's home state are today getting ready to quit the trenches and carry the warfare against the Democrats into the open.

State and national party affairs have been centered in a general headquarters at the National Republican Club, where the stratagems of the campaign are being mapped and whence issue almost daily blasts against more experiments, new expenditures and the campaign against the utilities as exemplified in the New Deal program.

In the meantime, plans are progressing for a "candidateless convention" in Kansas City in May, at which as an alternative to the New Deal, a platform will be drafted on a basis of prairie progressivism rather than eastern-seaboard conservatism. Planks in this platform, it is understood, will include specific guarantees of security for the common man, such has unemployment and old-age insurance.

Join National Move

Republicans here are working in closest co-operation with conservative G. O. P. forces throughout the nation, as was shown by the trip of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the National Republican Club and a leader in the program to enlist the Young Republicans, to Sacramento, Calif., last week to tell the West coast why it should call a halt next year to the Roosevelt Administration and return the Republican Party to the national power it held for so long.

The tendency also was clearly apparent in the club's "nonpartisan," information-seeking," Saturday discussion luncheons this winter, which were radiocast for the first time over a national hook-up that reached from New England to the Rocky Mountain States.

In furtherance of the campaign, a flood of literature is emanating from club headquarters, the latest issuance being "The National Republican Club News," No. 1, Volume I, which has just appeared.

An Interpretative Medium

It is intended primarily as a "clip sheet" for Republican newspaper editors throughout the nation and as an interpretative medium "to throw light upon the problems which are dislocating the lives and confusing the thinking of so many citizens."

Source material, reprints, editorial copy and editorial suggestions make up its contents, all designed, according to Colonel Roosevelt, "to bell the cat and check the Farley, Ickes, Hopkins, Tugwell, et al and Democratic Party blunders directly up to the President."

"The National Republican Club is fighting to preserve for the American people opportunity and liberty as those are the principles of government by which America became great," Colonel Roosevelt continued. "We believe in opening the mills—not the mint. There are those who have counseled a timid course, but the time has come to speak out. The people are bewildered, and we must point out clearly and courageously the follies and fallacies which will ruin our nation."

The Young Republicans are expected to do much of this "pointing," and strong efforts are being made to heal the breach between them and the so-called Old Guard. They are being invited into high party councils, where they are being thoroughly schooled in the wisdom of strict adherence to the Constitution as interpreted by tried and true Republican policy.

These younger men constitute a major element in the progressive-liberal wing long overridden by the party conservatives, whose supremacy, save for the brief W. Kingsland Macy interim, was unquestioned for two decades in the Empire State.

Macy Deposed Last Fall

Mr. Macy was deposed from the state chairmanship last fall, and the forces whose ideas are in conformity with the National Republican Committee's conception of the party of Abraham Lincoln regained control.

An insurrection by Chase Mellen Jr., head of the New York County Committee, whose rise to power was one of the major triumphs of the Macy regime quickly came to naught this month, and Mr. Mellen again, to all appearances, is harmoniously restored to favor.

Likewise George Sibley, who heads the New York League of Young Republican Clubs and who led the revolt against the Charles D. Hilles-Henry P. Fletcher leadership last winter, is out on the stump this spring spreading the anti-New Deal doctrine and seemingly in accord with the elephant's older mahouts.

President Thought Losing

The basic premise of the campaign is that the popularity of the President is waning and that the major efforts of his Administration are due for rapid retrogression.

This theory of the situation directly reflects opinion in banking, industrial and big business quarters in the East, where there has been increasing disillusionment this year that any fundamental alteration of the general course of New Deal policies is intended.

These groups see the New Deal as full to overflowing with thoroughly unorthodox programs, and they have been displeased to find that co-operation with the Administration actually meant working to effect, rather than to modify, the very policies about which there has been so much complaint in their circles.

Hammond Says Future Gold May Come From Sea Water

Famous Mining Engineer Urges Siberia and Washington, D. C., for Youth

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—On the threshold of his eightieth birthday, John Hays Hammond, American mining engineer who made the ore beds of the world his oyster, surveyed the opportunities for young men of his bent and suggested a choice between Siberia and Washington, D. C.

Working for Cecil Rhodes in Africa, for Tsarist Russia on the Asiatic steppes and for the Guggenheims in the Americas, he made a wider study of the world's mineral wealth than any man of his time.

He expressed doubt that such a gold strike as those at Sutter's Creek, along the Yukon, or in the South African Rand will ever be made again. The world's future gold supply, he surmises, will come from sea water.

Southern Siberia and Manchuria, he believes, contain today the greatest unexploited possibilities for mining. For more South American mineral finds, except oil, he is not hopeful and the resources of North America, Africa and Australia have been pretty thoroughly surveyed and appropriated.

But before setting off for far lands to seek uncharted riches, the young man of today would do well, Mr. Hammond believes, to consider public service seriously as a career. The octogenarian, who has seen a good deal of public life himself as a friend of every President but one since Grant, and who in 1895 was sentenced to hang in South Africa for fomenting a revolt by English sympathizers against the Afrikaans Republic of Oom Paul Kruger, thinks that if he were a young man today he might aspire to "go to Washington and join the brain trust."

What would he stand for?

"For a self-contained American nation," he says; "for a protective tariff—even today! And for preparedness. The struggle for peace is one of being prepared for war. I believe if we had been prepared in 1915, Germany would not have given us cause to enter the World War."

While deploring the influence of lobbyists in Government, Mr. Hammond believes lobbying should serve a useful purpose—so useful that he would have a public building for where legislators could go for information.

"Where is a Congressman going to get any information except from people who have axes to grind? Hasn't a lawmaker enough self-respect and probity to hear various viewpoints and make up his own mind?"

Wide World

John Hays Hammond

Current Artistic Events

Coming to Shubert

Kate Mayhew
In "A Journey by Night," Opening Monday

Museum of Fine Arts

EUROPEAN and American posters from 1895 to the present are exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts. They supplement in one way the large French display which is being featured at the Museum, for in that display there are some posters pertaining to the theater.

The poster as we know it is an advertising device of recent origin. It is an artistic medium with a practical purpose. It belongs to the class of gebrauchsgraphik. The poster reveals how much artistry can be served up to the public, so that it will be acknowledged with enthusiasm, while it helps to advance a commercial idea. The posters at the Boston Museum lean toward the finer craft. Most of them, made two generations ago, resort to the pictorial, revealing the beauty of a well-dressed lady, or the twirling movement of a dancer. The objective of the poster designer is clarity of image and definiteness of illustrative intention. The fact that the poster must sell goods settles a responsibility on the designer which is good discipline.

The Museum exhibits seem rather sedate and Victorian in comparison with the posters we have today. Ours stress design; they include elements of abstraction; the early ones are pictorial and literal. One may see at the Museum examples of early Boston posters by Joseph Lindon Smith, Oliver Herford, Claude Bragdon and Maxfield Parrish.

In the forecourt gallery there are shown a number of new acquisitions. Noteworthy is a polychrome sculpture of the Virgin done by a Spaniard, Juan de Cordova, in the fifteenth century. The refinements of the late Gothic, its graces, fluency of design and more humane character are evident in this piece.

The portrait of a "Kneeling Monk" by Edward Manet is an important addition, for it adds an important link to the chain of nineteenth century French canvases in the Museum's possession. This portrait was made after Manet had visited Spain and enjoyed the works of his favorites, Velazquez and Goya. The new canvas is notable for the acute rendering of planes in a few bold, judiciously placed strokes. The black pigment is striking, and the remarkable means by which Manet has touched off the high lights completes the illusion of a tense, dramatic moment. Inasmuch as the finest Manets are housed permanently in great collections, we should consider ourselves fortunate to acquire such a splendid example at this date.

D. A.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Moussorgsky, a composer noted chiefly for his operatic works, has been little heard at Boston Symphony concerts, apart from the "Night on Bald Mountain," and Ravel's orchestration of the "Pictures at an Exhibition." Indeed, except for a few performances of "Boris" in the opera house, and an occasional song from a recitalist, none of Moussorgsky's music has been made very familiar to Boston audiences.

Thus Dr. Koussevitzky performed a service when he devoted the first half of the twentieth program of the Boston orchestra (March 29-30) to the Prelude and the third act of "Khovanstchina." For the latter excerpt, which had never before gladdened the ears of Bostonians at home, the orchestra was assisted, and ably, by the chorus of the Cecilia Society, trained by Arthur Fiedler, and by these soloists, lent by the Art of Musical Russia Inc.: Nadine Fedora, Dora Boshoer, Stepan Slipoushkin, Alexis Tcherkassky and Ivan Ivantzoff.

There has been a great deal of controversy over Rimsky-Korsakoff's orchestration of his opera, as over his revision of "Boris." When we heard in Philadelphia an approximation of the original "Boris," we thought it an improvement over the revision. But so far as the "Khovanstchina" excerpts heard at this concert are concerned, surely nothing could be more austere. There is no reliance anywhere on orchestral sonority or color for effect. The prelude is of an exquisite loveliness, and the music of the third act, particularly that of the chorus, is dramatically expressive in the true Moussorgsky style. The interpretation under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton had poetic beauty and imaginative insight, and the performance, especially where the orchestra and the chorus were concerned, was subtly and warmly responsive. There was an ovation at the close.

The second half of the program listed the "Siegfried Idyll," the "Tristan" Prelude and Liebestod and the "Meistersinger" Prelude.

L. A. S.

Landon Regards G. O. P. Prospects as Excellent

DENVER, Colo., March 30 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate in 1936, took refuge in smiling evasions when asked about his plans yesterday.

In a brief meeting with newspapermen, he declined to say whether he will be a candidate. He indicated he saw little or no significance in the party's "preconvention" meeting called for Kansas City in May.

He said he thought G. O. P. prospects in 1936 are "excellent."

Asked if he would accept the assignment of carrying Republican hopes in the next election, Landon gave way to another chuckle and replied:

"George Washington, I think, was the only one of our presidents ever in that position."

Army Chapel Open To All Religions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A new chapel built at Fort Lewis by the United States Government at a cost of $90,000, is now open to all denominations desiring to use it. In addition to an auditorium seating 600 and an assembly room accommodating 250, there are a number of smaller rooms for the use of different groups.

At the invitation of Brig. Gen. Otho B. Rosenbaum, commander of Fort Lewis, the Christian Science welfare worker who had been using a building erected in 1917 for the purpose has taken office space in the new chapel, and the group interested in Christian Science is now holding services there.

The building is of Romanesque style, finished outside in ornate scratch bricks and trimmed with Wilkinson stone. The interior design is Moorish-Spanish in effect.

Strachey Departs; Red Charge Voided By United States

British Lecturer Hopes His Case Will Clear Up Free Speech Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, British lecturer, is today aboard the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, with Mrs. Strachey and their infant son, bound for home in England, deportation proceedings against him having been abandoned by the United States immigration authorities. Mr. and Mrs. Strachey went aboard the Berengaria just before it steamed from New York for Southampton last night.

Announcement by Daniel W. MacCormack, commissioner of immigration in Washington, just before Mr. and Mrs. Strachey left here, was that the United States was "ordinarily willing" to drop proceedings prior to the issuance of a warrant for deportation in cases where the alien leaves the country.

Mr. Strachey came to the United States last December for a lecture tour that took him as far west as the Pacific coast. The proceedings against him, which charged, in effect, that he was preaching Communist doctrines against the United States Government, served to crowd his lecture meetings and to boom the sale of his books.

Just before leaving here Mr. Strachey was the guest of the American League Against War and Fascism at a bon voyage dinner at the Aldine Club. There were more than 500 persons there and 200 more were unable to get in and were entertained at a near-by restaurant.

"I am profoundly grateful for the wide sympathy and support I have been given by the people in America," Mr. Strachey said. "I hope and believe that the whole case will have done something to clarify the issue of free speech in America as applied to alien visitors."

Arthur Garfield Hays and Roger N. Baldwin, counsel and director, respectively, of the American Civil Liberties Union, in a statement today voiced gratification of the withdrawal of the charges against Mr. Strachey and declared that the action by the immigration service relieved the authorities from "an absurd situation."

What Is Sport's Greatest Thrill?

* * *

Rolls, Dips and Spins of Stunt Flier Give Reporter Plenty to Write About

* * *

By a Staff Writer of the Associated Press

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—We were talking about comparative thrills—bobsledding, speed driving such as Sir Malcolm Campbell delights in, motorboats the way Gar Wood drives them—and Ben Stegall of Savannah, Ga., quiet, square-jawed fellow who flies racing airplanes, didn't seem impressed.

"Have you ever done any stunt flying?" he asked.

So we went stunt flying. He took his bullet-nosed 300-horsepowered red and silver biplane, "The Bug," that was Doug Davis's pride and joy, off the ground with a run of 200 feet. He climbed to 8000 feet at the rate of 1000 feet a minute. We had the two-way phones connected, with Ben piloting from the second of the two open cockpits.

Speeds Over Racing Car

We shot above the beach where Sir Malcolm races; where on his runs, Stegall in this same ship catches him coming down the course at anywhere from 250 to 281 miles an hour, flips the plane down on him with such accuracy and precision that Al Mingalone, who flies with him for Paramount and takes pictures, never has had the racer out of his lenses in the measured mile.

Remember, Sir Malcolm is in that mile anywhere from 12.81 seconds to 15 seconds.

The sun poured down hotly, and far below the ocean was blue velvet carpet, lace-edged where the line of white rollers licked the sands.

"My friends," came Ben's voice through the earphones, "we're going to do a snap roll. We're going 185 miles an hour now. I'm going to nose up, cut the speed to 80, and when I kick that rudder until we're completely over, hold tight."

Sudden Lurch to Right

We nosed up, the speed died. Suddenly a tremendous lurch to the right. End over end we went, like an acrobatic winged tumbler doing a cartwheel in the sky. The world was upside down, the ocean under your head, the sky disappeared. Then out in a terrific, spine-tingling dive and you flop back weakly.

"Great," I gasped into the mouthpiece. I never should have said that.

"Fine," said Ben. "Now a roll and a half. It's something like the last one only more so. Watch, when I snap it all the way over. I give it the gun, we go onto our backs, and come out heading the other way."

We did. And the hair on your head tried to lift the helmet off. Your face contorts into a frozen grimace, a roller-coaster dip magnified a million times. You're back. Over again, straightened out, and the cold perspiration is starting to ooze down your face, and you think your stomach isn't going back properly into place.

"Glad you like it," comes Ben's voice through the earphones. "Next is a vertical reverse. I'll dive until we're doing 190 and pull her up until she's pointing straight at the sun. When she's killed off to 60 I'll kick her over to the left, reverse, come down. Ready?"

We dived, the ocean in your face now, wind trying to tear your head away, then up with a sudden change of direction that almost drives you through the floor of the ship. Straight up at the sun—and it's high noon. Then, whango, to the left, over on your face, down, and now you feel as if parts of you had become a free balloon.

"Kick in that, eh?" says Ben. "Now for an Immelman."

We zoom straight up, stall, kick over. Everything is a blur.

"Having fun?" asks Ben. "Here comes the big one. This is a blackout. We're going way up, tight spiral all the way down. You won't lose consciousness, but everything will go black. Here we go."

Everything Goes Black

There we went: from 8000 feet he started down, and it seemed like he anchored the tip of the right wing on the ocean far below, so tightly did he spin around it.

A thousand feet down, 2000 and the centrifugal force is crushing you like an orange in a squeezer. Your shoulders narrow, your body seems to shorten. Breathing is a terrific task. Your temples thump. Suddenly everything goes black. You can think but can't see. Ben is going through the same thing. That's where he pulls her out of the spiral, 5000 feet down from where we started. He brings her out with graceful turn.

He adds a couple of tailspins for a final flourish, then sweeps down the beach at 220 miles an hour, deposits you trembling, weak, soaked in perspiration.

"How'd you pull that thing out of that 'blackout'?" you gasp.

"Just instinct," says he casually.

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Rats Flout National Traditions By Invasion of White House

President's Wife Tells of Other Homely Incidents of Housekeeping—Rugs Rewoven to Keep Expenses Within Budget

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30—Rats and mice as well as Presidents live in the White House.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt revealed this fact in a radio talk last night to illustrate that the President's wife has many of the same housekeeping difficulties that other housewives have.

"Strange though it may seem, pipes will leak at frequent intervals and rats and mice like old buildings, regardless of tradition," said the White House hostess. "Two friends of mine, sitting on the south porch at breakfast one summer morning," she continued, "tried to reassure themselves that a squirrel ran across the floor and refused to admit until they were safely upstairs that they had seen a large and stout rat!"

Curtains Are Turned

Mrs. Roosevelt described how the stone cornice of the White House had to be repaired recently to protect the safety of those who might walk below. She told how expensive an item curtains and draperies are because of the height of the ceilings and the size of the windows.

"All the little economies practiced in any private home are practiced in the White House," she said. "Curtains are turned, rugs which are worn are sent to be rewoven or mended and much darning and general repair work goes on in the sewing room on the third floor, all done by the maids who have charge of the rooms—four in all—two of whom have been in the White House for a great many years."

Plenty of Responsibility

To offset false impressions that might have arisen from a recent radio talk, in which she said she devoted 15 minutes each morning to conferences with her housekeeper and then spent two hours answering correspondence, Mrs. Roosevelt declared, "One cannot be a light-hearted and happy-go-lucky housekeeper in the White House, for there is the weight of responsibility which always goes with handling anything which does not belong to you and which belongs to the people of the United States."

All new furnishing for the White House must be passed upon by the Fine Arts Commission, Mrs. Roosevelt explained. Gifts for the mansion must be accepted by Congress.

Gift Food Inspected

Foods sent to the President as gifts are all passed on by the Secret Service, she said, and nothing is allowed to come to the President's table which has not been carefully gone over. Staple articles are bought wholesale, but the housekeeper goes in person to country markets around Washington to buy fresh things.

The White House is painted every two years. A careful housecleaning is done during the summer months and a complete inventory of furnishing is taken every June.

Mrs. Roosevelt described herself as "completely lost" about the financial side of running the White House when her husband first took office, but last night she showed complete knowledge of which items the President pays for out of his salary and which bills are paid for by the Government. All linen, she pointed out, is marked with the shield of the United States. The White House china is marked with the President's shield and the silver is all of the same pattern, marked as it has always been, "the President's House."

Terriers Contraband Goods

The Tibetan terrier, a dog resembling the Skye terrier, was originally smuggled from Lhassa in Tibet.

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The Home Forum

When the World Was Quiet

IN A winter twilight, a little group of people were gathered around an airtight stove. There had been rather a serious discussion; but now they had stopped talking, and were quietly, thoughtfully "watching the moon rise over the mountain." Suddenly a bright tinkling sound broke on the still air. The effect was electric: "Jingle bells, jingle bells, jingle all the way!" someone exclaimed.

"What a world of merriment their melody foretells!" another laughed.

"Keeping time, time, time. In a sort of runic rhyme," a third added, beating time with his finger to the sound of the approaching sleigh bells.

The bells came nearer, passed, and their sounds began to fade away as the sleigh drove down the valley. Again everyone was quiet, but their eyes danced as they listened, and one or two were smiling reminiscently.

What had happened? Some little bells had tinkled—that was all; yet the emotions of a whole group had changed, memories had returned, a scene been revived, a day or a night relived—all had felt a touch of merriment.

⁂

BELLS SPEAK A UNIVERSAL language. On a day in June who can hear the ringing of a distant cowbell, without a feeling of peaceful remoteness, of deep content? The sound of the cowbell has in it the romance of well-being, just as the sound of the bell-buoy has in it the romance of danger. The cowbell is sweet and solitary, the bell-buoy poignant and lonely. Every listener feels something of this, no matter how unconsciously; and, so long as the sound lasts, the substance of it enters into his feelings and becomes a part of him, for the bell commands our emotions by the same tone that it informs our minds.

Poe has immortalized the bell's universality, the emotional gamut it rings of human life, the depth and range of its significance for us. All through literature the bell plays a part in human dramas. It is the ringing of the little shop bell in *Markheim* that forces Markheim to his portentous moral decision; it is the ringing of the bell on the bell-buoy, in *The Man Who Laughs*, that foretells the wreck of the *Amatutina*; it is the ringing of the shop bell by the first customer, in *The House of the Seven Gables*, that summons poor Hepzibah to her harrowing descent into trade.

Man has made few things of such varied and beautiful use to him as the bell. It is his utilization of melody, the commandeering of tone; it has entered harmoniously into all of his living. Bells declare for him the great moments of his experience, or the petty arrival of a caller; they spread his joys, they invoke sympathy for his sorrows; they proclaim his triumphs and his alarms. They have in them the stories of the ages, of human experience back through the centuries. A bell is the music of events.

⁂

OR WAS—for the bell is passing. It has disappeared from trade. It no longer tinkles on shop doors, announcing the arrival of a customer; it no longer rings in the streets and roads, announcing the arrival of a merchant. On all sides, it is disappearing. We are no longer a ringing world. We toot, we buzz, we siren. We have a liking for a neat, efficient sound that will do its work in a minimum of moments, wasting neither movement nor the listener's time.

I was sitting at the desk of a young friend the other day, waiting till she should have finished transcribing some dictation. Suddenly a sound smote upon my ears. I jumped visibly. She turned and smiled: "That is my ring," she said, rising; "two long and two short."

Ring! Did ever I hear such a misnomer! It was a direct thrust at my eardrums. It was duress! No wonder my young friend rose instantly—I could not imagine anyone disregarding it.

Which set me to speculating what the effect would be of substituting this "ring" in that tragic soliloquy of Macbeth's:

> ". . . Whiles I threat, he lives:
> Words to the heat of deeds too cold breath gives.
> (A bell rings)

Buzzzzz—two long and two short!

The scene was as shocked as my eardrums had been! One might as well have set off an explosion of dynamite, so fantastic was the anachronism. I felt much as if I had tried to telescope the centuries and they had popped! Back to its right chronological place, I hurried my friend's "ring." Sounds, I perceived, are as germane to their time as period furniture, and what man is bending to his use today is dissonance.

⁂

MAN MADE THE BELL when the world was quiet. It is a noisy world now, and the bell must go. But is man's ingenuity unequal to meeting clamor with anything but the repellant?

Like the little group around the airtight stove, we all react to the sounds that reach us. If it is restful to hear a "curfew toll the knell of parting day," or inspiring to hear the sleighbells' "tintinnabulation that so musically wells," it is quite the opposite to hear an automobile horn blaring at one's back! It is well to ask the price of what we buy, even though our purchase may seem of necessity.

If "sweet bells can jangle out of tune, and harsh," why cannot the buzzer, the horn, the siren, the whistle, the gong, and all the rest of the pandemonium—our sounds of utility—be made melodious!

G. A.

Before Summer

FORSYTHIA will bloom, yellow as flame,
Against the garden wall before the swallow
Comes curving from the south, and roses follow
Petal by petal in the lovely name
Of June on sunny hilltops. Daffodils
Will dance in gold across an emerald lawn,
And cold spring rain will blur the crystal dawn
Of many a day above these drowsy hills
Before the heart can dare be sure at last
Of summer come again with blackbirds drifting
North over wide plowed fields, their dark wings lifting
Into the sunlight, of the long cold past,
And children racing on brown, eager feet,
Hunting strawberries, hidden, wild and sweet.

LEONA AMES HILL

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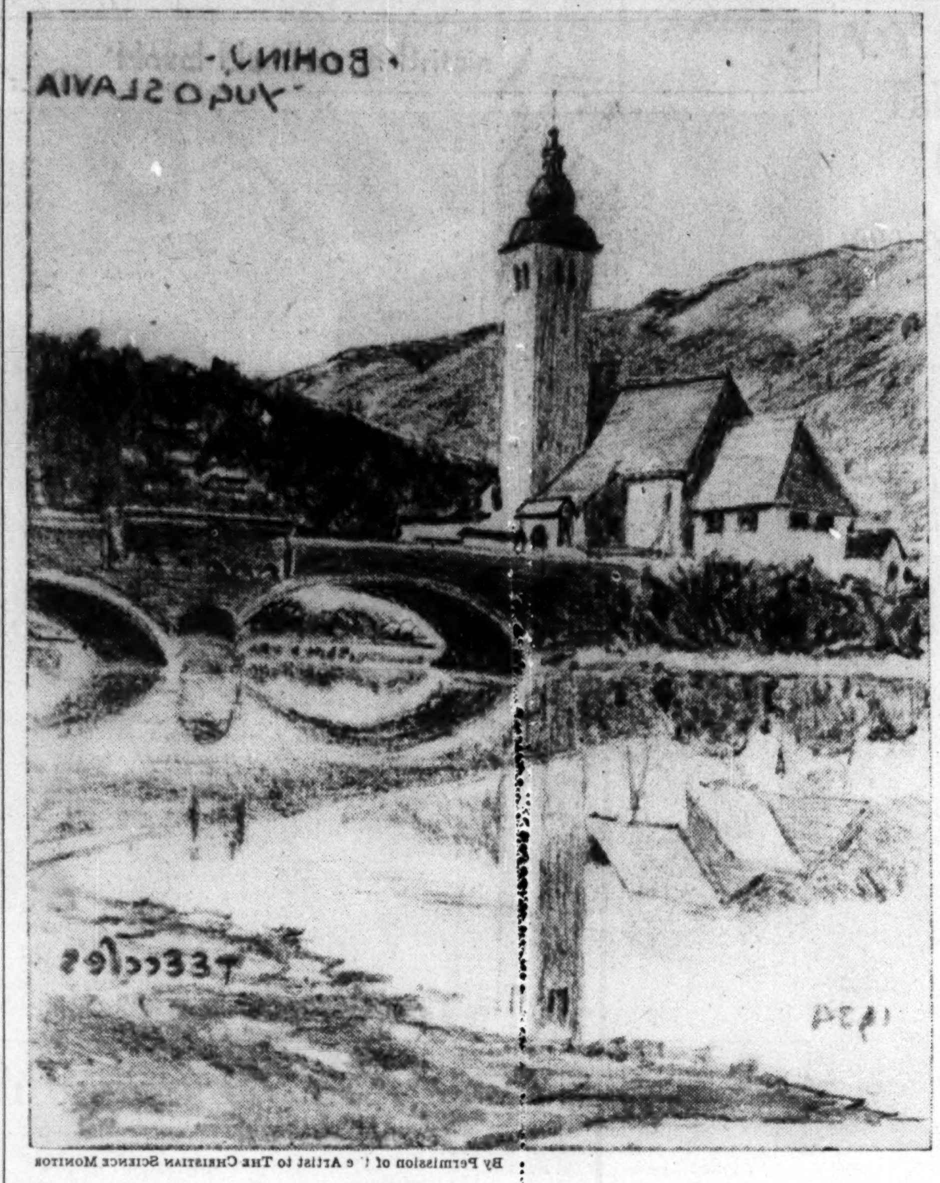

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BOHINJ, YUGOSLAVIA: A Drawing by T. E. Eccles

JUST a pencil drawing. Yet the artist gives us a pleasant picture of this little township of Yugoslavia, lying along the banks of a smoothly flowing river. A river whose quiet tide slips beneath the wide-spanned arches of an old bridge.

The village holds a position characteristic of many in this wild Balkan country; a country beautiful and rugged, in parts richly fruitful and clothed with luxuriant vegetation, in parts gaunt, rocky, fierce, and untamed. How many of its villages are, like this one, planted at the edge of a river, folded close under the shadow of the mountains, sheltered by dark woods, and peopled by those three races, Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes, each of them independent, and distinct in characteristics.

Those who have traveled in Jugoslavia can, in imagination, people the scene before us with men and women gay in their multicolored costumes; can see the quaint headdresses and scarves, the full white sleeves and ornamental aprons. This is a land full of romance and valor; its people are restless, never fully content, aspiring and strongly energetic. Yet, notwithstanding, we must feel that they are intensely home-loving, with a deep and steadfast attachment to the land of their forefathers, its ancient legends, and tales of courage and daring.

'Young, But He'll Learn'

A SLOW-MOVING, grayish mass, coming nearer, shapes itself at last into a flock of sheep, a shepherd and two dogs. The voice of the man, the short barks of the dogs, are flung forward on the wind. They approach slowly, controlled, it seems, more by the efforts of the black and white collie than by the man or the second dog. One gets the sense that the black dog is complete mistress of the situation. True, she waits on her master's word, watching for his pointed stick or a wide semicircular sweep of his arm. She hesitates for a moment, makes a short rush, heads off a few strayers, lifts her head in a bark of admonishment; then, with bright eyes and open mouth, red tongue pendulous between strong white teeth, she returns and lies down beside her master, but not without a sharp lookout on the sheep.

The flock is being headed for a dew pond—one of those round, luminous mirrors that star the South Downs. It seems natural, where travelers are few, to enter into conversation. The shepherd has already greeted me with a tweak at his peaked cap, and a reserved: "Good day, ma'am."

"You have a well-trained dog," I venture, indicating the black collie.

"Aye," he allows, "she's a fine dog, is Maggie. I could trust her to bring in the flock if I wasn't here myself."

"I suppose the sheep have got to know her well," I say.

"Aye, she knows the sheep, and they know her. She trusts them and they trust her. It's like men. If you trust them, they'll do the same to you. Men and animals—it's all the same. But Sam there," indicating the sable collie, who still careers violently round, emitting shrill yaps, and indulging in little useless attacks and retreats, "he thinks he knows more than the sheep. So he does, in a way, though often he'll think they're going one way when they aren't. Aye, he thinks he knows more than the sheep, and more than Maggie and me."

"Perhaps," I venture, "dogs, like young people, don't always want to learn, whether it's minding sheep or learning a trade."

"That's true," he said thoughtfully, and then a kindly smile broke over his face, "but in the main, if you've got patience and perseverance, you can mostly teach them. But you've got to be sure yourself before you can teach them. And you've got to trust them. You've got to let them do the work themselves, even if they start by making a mess of it. I don't say it's easy, seeing things badly messed up when you could do it properly yourself, but that's where patience comes in. Now Sam's got to bring that flock down to the pond. I could do it myself, or Maggie could do it in half the time, but then Sam wouldn't learn."

"But doesn't it take up a lot of your time?" I asked.

"Time?" said the shepherd, and again he smiled kindly upon me. "Folk talk a lot about time! It's my job to teach that young dog the shepherding; and, if I get hasty, he won't learn, and I'll waste a good dog and my time into the bargain. No, Sam's got to learn to know the sheep and the sheep have got to know him."

The sable head lifted under the shepherd's hand; then there was that wide sweep of the arm, accompanied by an up-and-down movement with the other hand, to show Maggie that this was not her job. Off went Sam: much too fast. He hurried and frightened the sheep, and more than once Maggie had to round them up. But perseveringly Sam was made to try again; and it became possible to see that, although his efforts lacked steadiness, he was gradually beginning to take his master's orders and be guided by his greater experience.

"He's going better already," I said at last.

"Aye," was the answer. "I don't need to worry about him. Just patience and kindness, that's all they need to teach them. He's young—but he'll learn, never fear."

The shepherd followed his flock down the slope to the dew pond. I saw him patting Sam's golden head. And then he began to look over his sheep, one by one.

All Sorts and Conditions of Dogs

I HAVE painted all sorts and conditions of dogs from the Great Dane and Borzoi to the tiny Mexican. I always stress the dog's character, his expression, characteristic pose and his individuality rather than his show points. I could not judge at a dog show, but I would undertake to paint a portrait of a particular dog; the picture would be of that dog, not of his brother or of some other dog. . . .

Every dog I have painted had quite a distinct character. Dogs of the same breed have a certain family likeness in their characteristics, but their manners are utterly different. Thus there is the spoilt-child type, always snappy and discontented—the dignified dog with gracious manner; the sulky dog—the gushing; the shy—the retiring; the playful—the bored; the clumsy—the alert; in fact they are every bit as different from each other as are human beings.

The Earl of Gosford's Aberdeen Rip was a most unsociable dog, who would deliberately turn his back on you. I began to think I should have to paint him back view. If one walked round him to see his front, he would get up and turn his back on you again—a deliberate snub. I got very annoyed with him, but Lady Gosford assured me that he behaved in the same way to everyone except his master.

Niki, Mrs. Hwfa Williams's Westphalian, had the air of a great film star when sitting for his portrait. He at once assumed a pose which showed off all his beauties down to the last hair of his tail. One felt that he must have practised for hours daily in front of a looking-glass before he could naturally assume that pose immediately he was asked.

Tyne and Phyllis, two beautiful white collies, were driven in a carriage and pair to my studio. They would sit side by side in a most dignified manner on the carriage seat, and remain there until the footman opened the door. Then quite leisurely they would step out like any grand dames, and wait quietly for the studio door to be opened. . . .

Pet dogs have a tendency to become like their owners; environment also alters a dog's character enormously, if you take him young enough. I believe that if you took two terrier pups and gave one to a Whitechapel costermonger and the other to an old lady likely to feed him on chicken and beef-tea, the result would be surprising. Probably when they had grown up the costermonger's dog would be keen on rats and well able to look after himself, while his brother would whine if his dinner were not brought to him punctually; certainly he would have little or no initiative.—GERALDINE MASSEY, in "Kings, Commoners and Me." (London: Blackie.)

Montana's Pride of Wild Flowers

SOME day there will be cozy hotels at the foot of the mountains west of Billings and young men with alpenstocks in hand and with sun-blistered faces, and hob-nailed shoes, will come down from their summits displaying in their hats, not the Edelweiss,—for this shy fuzzy flower is nowhere found on our continent,—but the wild larkspur, the bluebell and the golden wild-pea blossoms which love lofty and sterile places.

The wild flowers of Montana are as abundant as those of the Alps, and more varied. Choicest of them all, because most delicate and fragrant, is a white, star-shaped, waxlike blossom which grows very close to the ground, and the large golden stamens of which give out an odor like mingled hyacinth and lily of the valley. The people call it the mountain-lily. There is another lily, however, and a real one—yellow with purple stamens—that grows on high slopes in shaded places. The yellow flowering currant abounds on the lower levels, and the streams are often bordered with thickets of wild-rose bushes. Dandelions abound, but do not open in full, rounded perfection. The common blue larkspur, however, is as well developed as in our eastern gardens, and the little yellow violet which in the States haunts the woods and copses is at home in Montana, alike in the moist valleys and upon the bleak dry hillsides. Small sunflowers are plentiful, the bluebell is equally abundant in valleys and on mountain ridges, and in early June there blooms a unique flower called the shooting star, shaped like a shuttlecock. There are a dozen other pretty flowers, but I could not learn their names—among them a low-growing mass the clumps of which are starred over with delicate white or purple blooms.—From "The New North-West," by E. V. SMALLEY, in *Century Magazine* (1882).

Overcoming Belief in Frailty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW frail is mortal man! The Psalmist said of him: "His days are as grass: as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone" (Psalms 103: 15, 16). Anatomy and physiology teach that man is dependent upon physical organization. False theology teaches that man is a poor, weak, miserable sinner.

Governed by the mortal misconception of man, the individual is afraid—afraid of air, food, and many other things. He believes that accident can kill or maim him. He believes that he can become unemployed, and thus lack needful things. He either is afraid of sin, or else believes that he loves it. He believes that his span of life is short; therefore he is afraid of death. Is there no way of overcoming this finite sense of existence—of rising above this belief in frailty? Yes, the way was pointed out by the great Way-shower, Christ Jesus. He said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

In the first chapter of Genesis we are told that God made man in His image and likeness and gave him dominion over all the earth. The Bible also tells us that God is Spirit; that "God is love"; that He is omnipotent; that His understanding is infinite; that He is "of purer eyes than to behold evil." It is the understanding of the Supreme Being as perfect, of infinite Spirit that knows not matter, of infinite good that knows not evil, and of man as the image and likeness of God, that frees us from the belief that man is a frail mortal, subject to sin, sickness, and death.

Through the understanding of God as Spirit, Mind, and of man as His image and likeness, the individual loses his fear of accidents, for he sees that man is made up not of flesh and bones, but of indestructible ideas; therefore, that man is immortal.

Discerning that Life is God, and that God is Mind, Spirit, divine Love, the individual sees that man, God's image and likeness, ever reflects the one perfect Life, which is God. He sees that he has abundant life and health, in the degree that his thoughts are good, spiritual, pure, and loving.

Recognizing that man is the reflection of the Being that is too pure to behold evil, we discern that man is pure, upright, sinless, and learn that as we keep this true concept of man uppermost in our thought we shall be free from the fear and love of sin.

Understanding that God is the only Life, the individual rises above the belief that food can harm him, or that cold or damp air can be injurious. With the understanding that Life is God he can overcome his belief in all so-called health laws. Steadfastly holding to the true idea of Life, he will be able to reject suggestions of sickness, and through spiritual growth eventually to overcome the fear of death.

Seeing God as the omniacting Mind, he knows that because man reflects Mind, man is always employed. This enables him to overcome his fear of unemployment. He sees that because man is sustained by God man can never lack, and this enables him to rise above the human experience of limitation.

How wonderful it is that through the earnest study of Christian Science we can make the understanding of the true idea of God and man our own; that is, we can spiritually discern the true nature of God and man, and thus demonstrate it! And as we glimpse man as the image and likeness of perfect Mind, we can go forward with this truth as our shield and breastplate to protect us from belief in frailty, and with "the sword of the Spirit" to overcome all evil suggestions.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 259), "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

How well did the great Master understand the truth of perfect God and perfect man, and what practical use he made of this understanding! All manner of sickness and sin disappeared before his realization of man as the image and likeness of the Life which is divine Principle, infinite good. Even that "last enemy"—the lie called death—could not resist his steadfast realization of man as the reflection of deathless Life. His knowledge of man as sustained by God, divine Love, actually enabled him on two occasions to feed multitudes of people. He who discerns the true idea of God and man will, in the degree of his understanding of this great fact, be able to follow in the footsteps of the Way-shower, proving that man is not a frail mortal, a miserable sinner, but fearless, healthy, holy, joyous—the image and likeness of perfect Being, divine Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Snowdrops in England

WHEN twilight hovers down the day
in England, and the sky is gray
with wintry clouds, whose forms might be
the billows of some phantom sea;
or when pale sunshine from afar
entrusts each raindrop with a star:
the first spring flowers meekly blow
as pendulous as fondant snow.
Suspended by a tiny hook
curved to a shepherdess's crook,
fine as a thread, the flower hangs
white. Behind each silent bell
stands a slim, green sentinel.

HELEN R. QUITZOW

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Vaincre la Croyance à la Fragilité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

COMBIEN frêle est l'homme mortel! A son sujet, le Psalmiste dit: "Les jours de l'homme sont comme l'herbe; il fleurit comme la fleur des champs: que le vent souffle sur elle et voici qu'elle n'est plus (Psaume 103:15, 16). L'anatomie et la physiologie enseignent que l'homme est sous la dépendance d'un organisme physique. La fausse théologie enseigne que l'homme est un pauvre pécheur, faible et misérable.

Gouverné par le concept mortel erroné de ce qu'est l'homme, l'être humain a peur—peur de l'air, des aliments et de mainte autre chose. Il croit qu'un accident peut le tuer ou l'estropier. Il croit qu'il peut perdre sa place et par la suite manquer du nécessaire. Il a peur du péché, ou bien encore il croit aimer le péché. Croyant que sa vie est de courte durée, il a peur de la mort. N'y a-t-il pas moyen de vaincre ce sens fini de l'existence? Ne peut-on s'élever au-dessus de cette croyance à la fragilité? Oui, le moyen nous en a été indiqué par le grand Conducteur, Jésus-Christ, qui a déclaré (Jean 8:32): "Vous connaîtrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira."

Le premier chapitre de la Genèse nous dit que Dieu créa l'homme à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance, lui donnant l'empire sur toute la terre. La Bible nous dit en outre que Dieu est Esprit; que "Dieu est amour"; qu'Il est tout-puissant; que son intelligence est infinie; qu'Il a "les yeux trop purs pour voir le mal." Comprendre que l'Être suprême est parfait, que l'Esprit infini ne connaît point la matière, que le bien infini ne connaît pas le mal, que l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu,—voilà ce qui nous libère de la croyance à un frêle mortel sujet au péché, à la maladie et à la mort.

Celui qui comprend Dieu en tant qu'Esprit, Entendement, et l'homme en tant qu'image ou ressemblance divine, cesse de craindre les accidents; il voit en effet que l'homme se compose non de chair et d'os, mais d'idées indestructibles; par conséquent l'homme est immortel.

Discernant le fait que la Vie est Dieu, que Dieu est Entendement, Esprit, Amour divin, le disciple voit que l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, reflète toujours la seule Vie parfaite qui est Dieu. Il voit que dans la mesure où ses pensées sont bonnes, spirituelles, aimantes et pures, il a lui-même en abondance la vie et la santé.

Reconnaissant que l'homme est le reflet de l'Être qui est trop pur pour voir le mal, nous discernons que l'homme est pur, droit, sans péché; nous apprenons qu'en donnant à ce vrai concept de l'homme la première place dans notre pensée, nous serons affranchis de la crainte ou de l'amour du péché.

Comprenant que Dieu est la seule Vie, le chrétien s'élève au-dessus de la croyance selon laquelle soit les aliments, soit l'humidité ou le froid pourraient lui nuire. L'intelligence du fait que la Vie est Dieu lui permet de vaincre sa croyance à des prétendues lois hygiéniques. S'il s'attache fermement à la vraie idée de la Vie, il pourra rejeter les suggestions de maladie; et tôt ou tard, grâce à la croissance spirituelle, il pourra vaincre la crainte de la mort.

Voyant que Dieu est l'Entendement, source de toute action, il sait que l'homme est toujours occupé, puisqu'il reflète l'Entendement. Ceci lui permet de vaincre sa crainte du chômage. Il voit qu'étant soutenu par Dieu, l'homme ne saurait manquer de rien; et ceci lui permet de s'élever plus haut que les limitations humaines.

Chose merveilleuse, par l'étude sincère de la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons arriver à saisir la véritable idée de Dieu et de l'homme; en d'autres termes, nous pouvons discerner d'une manière spirituelle, et par conséquent démontrer, la vraie nature de Dieu et de l'homme. Une fois que nous entrevoyons ce qu'est l'homme, image et ressemblance de l'Entendement parfait, nous pouvons avancer, car cette vérité devient le bouclier et la cuirasse qui nous protègent contre la croyance à la fragilité; nous avons en outre "l'épée de l'Esprit" qui nous permet de vaincre toutes les suggestions mauvaises.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 259 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "La compréhension-Christ de l'être scientifique et de la guérison divine renferme un Principe parfait et une idée parfaite,—Dieu parfait et homme parfait,—comme base de la pensée et de la démonstration."

Que le grand Maître comprenait bien la vérité touchant Dieu parfait et l'homme parfait! Et quel usage pratique il faisait de cette compréhension! Les maladies comme les péchés disparaissaient devant sa réalisation de l'homme en tant qu'image et ressemblance de la Vie qui est le divin Principe, le bien infini. Le "dernier ennemi" lui-même—le mensonge qu'on nomme la mort—ne pouvait résister à sa réalisation constante de l'homme en tant que reflet de la Vie immortelle. Sachant que l'homme est soutenu par Dieu, l'Amour divin, il put à deux reprises nourrir les foules. Quiconque discerne la véritable idée de Dieu et de l'homme pourra, dans la mesure de sa compréhension, suivre les traces du Conducteur: il prouvera que l'homme est non point un frêle mortel, un misérable pécheur, mais un être joyeux et sans crainte qui jouit de la santé, de la sainteté—l'image et la ressemblance de l'Être parfait, de la Vie divine.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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National Collegiate A. A. Swimming—Skating in England—Fencing Championships

Jack Medica Betters World's Record in 1500-Meter Swim; Also Wins 220 in Harvard Pool

Jack Medica, University of Washington ace, successfully defended his 1500-meter and 220-yard freestyle titles yesterday, as the first day of the National Collegiate individual swimming championships was concluded in the Harvard indoor pool. In holding his 1500-meter crown, Medica established a new world record in the first trial heat in the afternoon, covering the distance in 18m. 59.3s. The former mark was held by Arne Borg of Sweden at 19m. 7.2s., and was made at Bologna in 1933.

In the evening, Medica swam the 220-yard freestyle event in 2m. 11.5s., establishing a new National Collegiate as well as a meet record. James Gilhula of Southern California finished second to Medica in both races.

The National Collegiate 300-yard medley relay record was smashed when the Michigan trio of Jack Kasley Jr., Taylor Drysdale and Ogden R. Dalrymple covered the distance in 3m. 1.8s. The former mark was held by the Yale trio of Peirson, Savell and Livingston at 3m. 4s.

Taylor Drysdale of Michigan retained the 150-yard backstroke title he won last year in 1m. 38.6s., only six tenths of a second behind the National Collegiate record held by George Kojac, former Rutgers swimmer. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Charles D. Flachmann, Illinois; Eugene Jennings, Columbia, second; David L. Livington, Yale, third; Henry Hansen, Illinois, fourth. Time—23 seconds. (Record not allowed).

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Jack Medica, Washington; James Gilhula, Southern California, second; Frank E. Barnard, Michigan, third; Richard A. Cooke, Yale, fourth. Time—2m. 11.5s. (New national collegiate record).

1500-Meter Freestyle (Places awarded on times)—Won by Jack Medica, Washington; James Gilhula, Southern California, second; Norris D. Hoyt, Yale, third; Frank E. Barnard, Michigan, fourth.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Taylor Drysdale, Michigan; Richard Westerfield, Iowa, second; Frederick K. Cody, Michigan, third; Charles Salle, Ohio State, fourth. Time—1m. 38.6s.

One Meter (Low Board) Dive—Won by Frank Fehsenfeld, Michigan, 105.02 points; William Busby, Iowa, second, 103.22 points; Ben Diefendorf, Michigan, third, 99 points; Derland Johnson, Michigan, fourth, 98.08 points.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Michigan (Jack Kasley Jr., Taylor Drysdale, Ogden R. Dalrymple); Ohio State, second; Iowa, third; Harvard, fourth. Time—3m. 1.8s. (New national collegiate record).

Three New England Women's Net Finals At Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 30—As the result of play yesterday Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester meet this afternoon in the final round of the New England women's indoor singles tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts. Miss Winthrop won an 8—6, 6—3 victory over Virginia Ellis of Brookline and Miss Chase quickly defeated Elena L. Ciccone of Newton, 6—0, 6—2. Miss Chase, a Simmons College graduate and United States indoor champion in 1933, is being favored to win from Miss Winthrop, topseeded, in view of her return to form after being tennis-idle since last fall.

Miss Winthrop and Margaret Blake advanced to the final round in women's doubles yesterday afternoon. They are topseeded and will meet Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and Mrs. Roger Griswold of Dedham, the No. 2 team.

Miss Chase reached another final round yesterday when she, and Robert Thurber, played through three mixed doubles matches to reach the title round. They will meet Mrs. Marshall Fabyan Jr., née Sarah Palfrey, and Raymond B. Bidwell this afternoon. Miss Chase and Thurber won from Dorothy Wightman and John G. Palfrey Jr., Mrs. Amory Goddard and C. G. Plimpton, and Esther Edwards and Norman Drake in that order. Mrs. Fabyan and Bidwell scored victories over Polly Morrill and Whitfield Painter in the third round and Betty Bayley of Ireland and David Niles in the semifinal. The summary:

New England Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Doubles—Semifinal Round

Margaret Blake and Katharine Winthrop defeated Fanny C. Curtis and Dorrance H. Chase, 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Second Round

Mrs. Amory Goddard and C. G. Plimpton defeated Elena L. Ciccone and Al Stitt, 6—1, 6—3.

Dorrance Chase and Robert Thurber defeated Dorothy Wightman and John G. Palfrey Jr., 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round

Mrs. Marshall Fabyan and Raymond B. Bidwell defeated Polly Morrill and Whitfield Painter, 6—1, 6—0.

Betty Bayley and David N. Niles defeated Margaret Blake and George B. Blake Jr., by default.

Esther Edwards and Norman Drake defeated Virginia Ellis and Arthur Ingalls, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Dorrance Chase and Robert Thurber defeated Mrs. Goddard and Plimpton, 6—1, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Dorrance H. Chase and Robert Thurber defeated Esther Edwards and Drake, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Fabyan and Bidwell defeated Betty Bayley and Niles, 6—0, 6—1.

Elizabeth Kennedy Reaches Semifinals

Elizabeth Kennedy, Canadian titleholder, advanced to the semifinal round of the women's singles this morning, in the New England open badminton championship tournament on the courts of the University Club, Boston. Miss Kennedy, one of the favorites in the tourney, eliminated Mrs. William H. Locke of Boston, 11—2, 11—6.

Morton Smith of Boston, an unseeded player, caused the first major upset yesterday afternoon in the men's singles when he defeated James Bryson of Canada, seeded No. 3 player, 15—7, 14—18, 17—16.

Donald Vaughn of New York defeated Rupert Carven, local seeded No. 4 player, 15—6, 11—15, 15—6. The seeded No. 4 visiting player, Kenneth Ridgeway, was beaten by Howard Webster of Canada in another upset, 15—17, 15—6, 15—5.

The other four championship draws ran true to form with seeded players reaching the quarterfinals in the women's singles, women's doubles, men's doubles and mixed doubles.

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Novel Hurdling in Britain

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Cecilia Colledge, Queen of England's Figure Skaters

British Figure Skating

Youth Supreme

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A KING 17 years old and a queen of 14 hold sway today in British figure skating of the international style. "Ladies first" being a rule that we always like to observe, we shall start by considering the achievements of Cecilia Colledge, who has ascended to the throne formerly occupied by Megan Taylor. Now, Miss Taylor has grown old at this figure-skating business. Well, she is 14. And she had been champion since she was 11. So she retired to give the girls a break. "Claims of education" was the official explanation, we believe. In her absence, Miss Colledge was victorious in the 1935 British women's championships.

Megan Taylor, it may be recalled, won a well-merited place on the British Olympic team for the Winter Games at Lake Placid, New York, in 1932, and last year she distinguished herself by becoming runnerup to the incomparable Sonja Henie of Norway in the world's championship at Oslo. Miss Colledge has also had the honor of ranking second behind Miss Henie in a big international event. This she did only a short while ago in the world's championship at Vienna. On that occasion she gave a magnificent display, in spite of a fall.

"Makes" Olympic Team

Miss Colledge "made" the last British Olympic team, with Miss Taylor, Mollie Phillips and Jean Dix, and she is one of Britain's chief hopes for the Olympic Winter Games next year. It is hardly an exaggeration of optimism to regard the graceful Miss Colledge as a probable future Olympic victor and world's champion. The hard work and careful training which she has put in under T. Gerschwiler, well-known Swiss instructor, were reflected in her extensive repertoire in the free-skating section of the British championship this year. She never repeated an edge or a figure, and her spins were dazzling in their variety as well as their execution.

The other competitors for the national title at Streatham Ice Rink were Gwenneth Butler, Mollie Phillips, Mia Macklin, P. Prior, R. Stewart, G. Jagger, and M. Bramley. This was their order in the final ranking. Miss Macklin's performance attracted a great deal of attention, for she is only 13 years old and has never taken part in the championship before. She was ahead of Miss Phillips after the compulsory figures had been completed; but she lost marks in her free-skating through a fall. Miss Colledge must keep an eye on this rival.

Old Daddy Walker and the Boys

The "daddy" of the five competitors in the men's national championship this year was Mostyn Walker, aged 19, and the winner was Graham Sharp, who is 17. Jack Dunn, an 18-year-old skater with six years' experience at the game, was placed second, and third place went to F. Tomlins, a sturdy gentleman of 14. The competitor not yet mentioned is G. Yeates, a husky athlete of 18. All these people are extremely good, and the conversation of the appreciative spectators turned insistently upon the possibility of one of them bringing Olympic laurels to Britain next year.

Graham Sharp owed his victory chiefly to the excellence of his compulsory figures, which were traced with marvelous accuracy. In the free-skating he was not quite so impressive. Tomlins captured most of the limelight in this department. He brought in almost every imaginable type of jump and spin, and he performed them at high speed with good rhythm. Unless Master Tomlins makes an early retirement, as Miss Taylor has done, he may well be one of the brightest skating stars in the international firmament before very long.

Two Styles in Britain

There are two distinct types of competition figure skating in Britain—the international style and the English. The former is universally adopted, is the easier to acquire, and is more varied, acrobatic and spectacular. In the rigid English style, the shoulders have to be square, the knees stiff and the hands stretched downward. The most spectacular phase of the English style is in combined fours, when teams skate figures to a central point, usually marked by an orange placed on the ice. The figures are called by the captain or "caller." The leading club for English style is the Royal Skating Club, known until 1932 as the Skating Club, Wimbledon. The alteration to the name was made by command of King George, patron of the English National Skating Association.

The Popular Touch

But figure skating in Britain nowadays is not merely a pastime for experts. New rinks have been built in many parts of the country, prices have been reduced to match custom, and big sections of the city-dwelling communities are whirling their way merrily over the ice each evening to the strains of sweet music. It is not an expensive or exclusive game, as these people play it, but it is a very amusing game, and inefficiency is no bar to enjoyment. In fact, it would be easy to believe that the envious limpets on the hand-rail get more hearty enjoyment out of the proceedings than do the graceful experts in the center. The said experts really need the whole rink clear before they can enjoy themselves to the full; but all the novice asks for is the hand-rail.

Three Classes

It has been noticed that skaters on the public rinks here are divided, sartorially, into three classes—proficient people, in full regimentals (fur-trimmed ballet skirts and that sort of thing); the grade 2 (or free from hand-rail) folk, who leave it at a vari-colored sweater, and the real beginners, who deck themselves out in "any old thing" feeling perhaps that in skating, above all sports, unwarranted pride goes before a fall.

Yes, Britain, is "ice-conscious" in the winter these days (though it is only artificial ice) and the achievements of the boy and girl experts mentioned above are appreciated at something like their true value by the largest public following that British ice skating has ever had.

Amusements

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LIFE BEGINS AT 40

Iannicelli Wins National Squash Tennis Open Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—Thomas Iannicelli, professional at the Essex Club, Newark, captured the title for which he has been a prominent contender for several years, yesterday evening at Fraternity Club courts, when he defeated Rowland Dufton, coach of the New York Athletic Club, also a strong contender for many years, in the final round of the United States open squash-tennis championship, with Frank Ward, possessor of the title, not defending this year, by a score of 15—10, 15—3, 14—18, 15—8.

The little Italian showed even greater skill, especially in his court-covering, and his devastating round-the-court-shooting, than ever before, and the crafty play of the winged-foot coach was useless against the varied play of Iannicelli. Dufton himself was hardly up to his best play, except for a brief period in the third and fourth games, but even at his best, he would have been fully tested by the activity of the Essex Club coach. Iannicelli was all over the court all the time and many of Dufton's best points of play were nullified by his rival's returns of seemingly sure placements. Dufton was also notably weak on service, and this lessened his chances for runs.

Iannicelli ran up a lead at the start of the first and second games, and though Dufton staged a rally late in the first, and pulled up to 10, the Italian took the game a few innings later, and then ran off with the second without trouble. Iannicelli also run up a lead in the third game, but now Dufton found his shots working better, as his opponent showed signs of weakening, and pulled up from 9—13, to 13-all, and then ran out the game with five more points, a total of nine in a row. Dufton also ran up a lead of 6—1 in the fourth game, but now Iannicelli was back to his finest angle play, and the Winged-Foot coach scored only two more points for the balance of the game, though it required several innings to accomplish his defeat.

United States Open Squash Tennis Championship—Final Round

Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, defeated Rowland Dufton, New York A. C., 15—10, 15—3, 14—18, 15—8.

Miss Miley Wins 2 Up

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 30 (AP)—Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., won the Augusta woman's fifth annual invitation golf tournament by a 2 up margin over Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday. Miss Miley led 2 up at the turn with an outgoing 42, but Miss Wattles squared it at the twelfth. At the fourteenth Miss Miley again was 1 up but lost her advantage on the next hole. Miss Wattles put up a game fight but a par 3 on the sixteenth for Miss Miley gave her the advantage. Despite a halved seventeenth, Miss Wattles couldn't match the 4 of the Kentucky star on the eighteenth and the match ended 2 up. In the finals of the consolation flight of the championship division Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated in the first round by Lilly Harper, the 18-year-old Virginia champion from Norfolk, came through with a victory over Mrs. H. A. Whitmore of Boston, 5 and 4.

Osterhout Given New Post

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 30 (AP)—A. Victor Osterhout, graduate treasurer, has been appointed by President Tyler Dennett of Williams College to the post of supervisor of the budget for Williams athletic teams and given charge of making all Williams' intercollegiate sport schedules. Osterhout, class of '06, and a former Williams track star, has been actively engaged in athletic council work here for more than a decade. His new official title is adviser to undergraduate activity.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

March 29

Chicago (A) 16, Pittsburgh (N) 11.
Birmingham (SA) 6, Washington (A) 4.
Chicago (N) 8, Hollywood (PCL) 2.
Cincinnati (N) 10, Toronto (IL) 9.
St. Louis (N) 6, Rochester (IL) 2.
Boston (A) 3, Philadelphia (N) 2.
Detroit (A) 3, Boston (N) 0.
New York (A) 3, Newark (IL) 1.
Philadelphia (A) 14, Chattanooga (SA) 10.
Baltimore (IL) 11, Brooklyn (N) 10.

Canadians Beat Japanese

KYOTO, Japan, March 29 (Canadian Press)—Canada's touring Battleford Millers recorded the fourth consecutive victory of their Japanese hockey invasion when they defeated the Keio University team, 23—1, yesterday.

College Baseball Results

Davidson 3, Michigan State 1.
N. C. State 8, High Point 3.
Princeton 13, Panzer 0.

N. Y. Fencers Take Lead In College Meet

Hold Nine-Point Margin Over Columbia, Last Year's Winner

Intercollegiate Fencing Standings

Epée	A	B	C	Totals
New York	4	6	5	15
U. S. N. A.	2½	6	5	13½
Harvard	4	4	5	13
Yale	4	4	3	11
U. S. M. A.	2	3	5	10
Princeton	5*	2	2	9
Cornell	4	3	2	9
Columbia	3	1	4	8
Hamilton	4	2	2	8
City College	2½	4	2	8½
M. I. T.	1	2	1	4
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0

*Alexander individual leader.

Foils	A	B	C	Totals
New York	6†	5	5	16
City College	4	5	5	14
Columbia	5	3	4	12
U. S. M. A.	4	5	3	12
U. S. N. A.	3	5	3	11
Yale	4	3	4	11
Cornell	3	2	4	9
Princeton	3	2	4	9
Harvard	3	3	2	8
M. I. T.	0	3	1	4
Hamilton	1	2	0	3
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0

†Castello individual leader.

Sabre	A	B	C	Totals
Columbia	5	6	5	16
New York	4	6	4	14
Yale	5	5	4	14
U. S. M. A.	5	3	2	10
Princeton	5	2	3	10
City College	2	5	1	8
Harvard	3	2	3	8
M. I. T.	2	4	2	8
Hamilton	2	3	2	7
U. S. N. A.	2	3	3	7
Cornell	1	0	5	6
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—The fencing teams of New York University, under the careful guidance of their coach, Julio M. Castello, were the outstanding leaders of the first day of play in the Intercollegiate Fencing Association championships, yesterday at the Hotel Commodore, taking first place in two of the three team competitions, giving them a lead of nine points for the three-weapon championship as well, with the series more than half finished. Their total score of bouts, 45, is nine more than that of Columbia, last year winner of the crown, with Yale, at 35, one point behind the Morningside team. Columbia pulled up strongly in the evening, with the sabre, leading the score of the Hall of Fame Sabreurs, with 16 bouts won, to 14 for Yale and New York.

In the individual sabre championship four fencers tied with five out of six bouts won. They were Kermit R. Schweidel, Army; Forest Lombaer, Columbia; Todd Harris Jr., Princeton, and John H. MacVey, Yale.

Eleven colleges were fully represented in all three weapons as the 1935 championships got under way, with the start of the épée championships in the morning, with foils in the afternoon and sabre in the evening.

Under a new plan adopted this year, nothing will be finally settled until the end of the matches, this evening, as only part of the bouts will be fenced in each weapon until the final session.

Under another new scheme, used this year for the first time, each college selects its representatives in order, with the first eligible for the individual championship, who fences in the first pool, with the other two in separate pools, B, and C. The total bouts won in all three pools settle each championship, with the three-weapon title settled by the total bouts won altogether.

When épée was suspended for the day, Kirkland B. Alexander, Princeton, had won five of his six bouts, for the individual championship, with Kevis Kapner, New York University, W. F. Williams, Harvard, James M. Tompkins, Yale, Morris Sandgrund, Cornell, and Paul Bremer, Hamilton, tied for second with four each.

Hugo M. Castello, son of the coach, was the bright particular star of the foils competition in the afternoon. The New York University fencer won all six of his bouts, though his team lost to Columbia University, 2-1. Julian S. Bush, number one for Columbia, was second, with five victories, with a triple tie between Carl M. Parks, Army, Emil Goldstein, City College, and Harold G. Holcombe Jr., Yale, at four each, for third place.

Pickups

EVERYBODY was whistling in the training camp of the Boston Red Sox this morning because Bob "Lefty" Grove proved yesterday afternoon that he is ready to do some first-class pitching this season. Grove worked four innings against the Phillies, yielding only one hit and no runs. He struck out three men. It was his initial start of the season. Although he wasn't throwing them as fast as he has in past years, Grove was fast enough to fool the Phils. His control was perfect and his curve had the Phils baffled completely.

Of course, it cannot be said that the tall left-hander is as great once more as he was back in the days he labored for Connie Mack. However, even in just fair shape, Grove is better than the ordinary pitcher and should be a tremendous help to the Red Sox in their battle for high honors in the American League.

Grove's pitching yesterday, incidentally, enabled the Red Sox to defeat the Phillies, 3 to 2. The Phils scored two runs off George Walberg, who relieved Grove. Billy Werber made three of Boston's eight hits and accounted for all three runs, batting in two and scoring the other himself. He also stole a base.

While Grove was pitching great ball for the Red Sox, Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe and Elden Auker of Detroit were shutting out the Boston Braves with four hits, 3 to 0. Rowe yielded only three hits during the first five innings, but Auker did even better, giving only one in the last four frames. Hank Greenberg made three hits in this game, and one of them was a homer that would have been good for four bases in any man's ball park.

The New York Yankees made only four hits yesterday against a pair of Newark pitchers, but three of them were home runs, giving the American League Club a 3-to-1 victory. Lou Gehrig connected with one.

Travis Jackson, the veteran infielder of the Giants who has been shifted from shortstop to third base this season to make room for Dick Bartell, said yesterday that third is no much easier to play than short that he wishes he had made the change years ago. Jackson should have one of his best years if he can be settled at third. His hitting should be much better also.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE Bruin Cubs will open their Fontaine Cup play for the championship of the Canadian-American Hockey League on Tuesday at the Boston Garden, playing the winner of the Providence-Quebec game scheduled at Providence tomorrow night. Quebec and Providence are tied 1-all in their best two-out-of-three-game series, both of the first two games having been played on Quebec ice, and the Rhode Island team is confident that on its own ice it can defeat the Beavers and go into the final playoff round against the Cubs. In the event that Providence is the Cubs' opponent for the championship series, the second game will be played at Providence on Thursday and the third game at Boston on Saturday next. Should the series exceed three games, the fourth and fifth if necessary, will be played at Providence.

The Cubs have been practicing throughout the week, and Manager Fred Hitchman is confident the week's layoff will not hurt the team as it goes in the final series. Tickets for the Cubs championship playoff games went on sale at the Boston Garden yesterday. Telephone and mail reservations will be accepted by the Boston Garden ticket department.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's two-day swimming meet in the Harvard pool closes this evening with finals in five events. The first, starting at 8:30, will be the 100-yard freestyle final. Following that in order will be the 200-yard breaststroke; life-saving buoy rescues competition; 440-yard freestyle swim; three-meter (high board) fancy diving final and the 400-yard relay final.

Frank H. Weed of Oakley was re-elected president of the Boston Four-Ball Golf League yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the captains and executive committee at the Massachusetts Golf Association offices. Clark Hodder of Weston was re-elected secretary. A. H. Pierce of Brae Burn and Dr. H. L. Esterberg of Weston were elected to the executive committee, replacing Ben Ray and Henry Lawson. The date for the opening matches was set for April 23 and the field day will be held at Woodland on June 18.

About 150 golfers played yesterday as the Charles River Country Club opened its season with an invitation medal tourney for members and guests. Despite good greens and smooth fairways, scores ran fairly high. Neal O'Hara was the principal speaker at the dinner.

Squash racquets followers and players will gather at The Barclay Club, 46 Winchester Street, Boston, on Monday, for the first annual dinner of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. Prizes for the various tournaments and team championships will be presented, in all some 40 or 50 awards. The individual rankings for the season 1934-35 will be announced. Motion pictures, taken of the last Olympic games, will be another feature of the program. The dinner will be at 6:30.

There will be no spring vacation for Harvard oarsmen. While other athletes journey south, no less than 75 crew aspirants will churn the waters of the Charles River. Coach Charles Whiteside is keeping three varsity crews, and Coach Bert Haines will have two freshman eights at work. Howard Hoople, Whiteside's assistant in charge of the 150-pounders, will have one 150-pound crew and one freshman eight working.

The Harvard varsity lacrosse team, making a southern trip during which three games will be played, will leave Boston tomorrow morning and will arrive in Baltimore that night. The Crimson lacrosse team will play the Mount Washington Club at Baltimore on Tuesday night under floodlights and will leave after the game for College Park, Md., where the squad will stay until Friday. A game will be played with University of Maryland on Tuesday afternoon and a game with the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis on Saturday afternoon. The squad will leave Annapolis on Sunday morning, and will be back in Cambridge on Sunday night. Coach Robert Pool has selected 21 men to make the trip.

Harvard's freshman baseball team will make a spring recess southern trip, during which four games will be played. The team will meet Morristown School at Morristown on Monday, Gilman Country School at Baltimore on Wednesday, St. Alban's at Washington on Thursday, and Georgetown freshmen at Washington on Friday. Coach Henry Chauncey, Manager Bentinck-Smith and 21 players will comprise the Harvard party.

Robert Crowley of Quincy will again take over the duties of golf professional at the Norfolk Golf Club in Dedham.

Final-round matches in the New England badminton championships at the University Club have been scheduled to start at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

Joyce Wethered To Tour America

By the Associated Press

London, March 30

JOYCE WETHERED, British golf star, said today she has arranged to visit the United States for a series of exhibition matches.

Miss Wethered will leave London for New York early in May.

She said while plans for the tour are not yet definite, it may extend over a period of three months.

The American tour of Miss Wethered is being sponsored by a Philadelphia department store, and is expected to cover every section of the United States.

Court Tennis Play In the Semifinals

J. Nelson B. Pell, a student at Harvard University and the son of Clarence C. Pell, 12 times winner of the United States racquets championship title, meets James Van Alen of New York, in one bracket of the semifinal round of the United States court tennis championship at the Boston Tennis & Racquet Club today while Ogden Phipps of Roslyn, N. Y., the present titleholder, meets William C. Wright of Philadelphia, a former holder in the other half.

The first round of the tournament took place yesterday and Phipps showed that he is in championship form by defeating Malcolm W. Greenough, former Harvard varsity football center and captain in three sets to one, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 6—0. George W. Wightman of Brookline gave Wright a great battle all the way, but Wright's superior attack on the tambour and his railroad service were what turned the match in favor of the former champion. Pell did not have to play his first-round match as he won by the default of W. L. Van Alen of Philadelphia. Summary:

United States Court Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, N. Y., defeated Malcolm W. Greenough, Boston 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 6—0.

William C. Wright, Philadelphia, defeated George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—4, 5—6, 6—4.

James Van Alen, New York, defeated Charles Stockton, Boston, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

J. Nelson B. Pell, Harvard, won from W. L. Van Alen, Philadelphia, by default.

Tulsa Team Retains Its Basketball Title

WICHITA, Kan., March 30 (AP)—Tulsa Business College retained its national feminine basketball title, winning from the Holdenville (Okla.) Flyers, 26 to 18, last night, in the finals of the eighth annual women's A. A. U. tournament here before a crowd of 4500.

Alberta Williams, veteran all-America center and wife of the stenos' coach, Steve Beck, was the big factor in winning the championship for the second consecutive year. The Tulsans also won a tournament several weeks ago at St. Louis, governed by men's rules.

Coach Beck announced his twice-champion team would engage the Edmonton grads at Edmonton, Alta., again in a North American title series the last week in May.

Runyan Wins Tourney

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30 (AP)—Paul Runyan captured the thirty-third North and South open golf championship yesterday with a 72-hole score of 276, the lowest in the history of the long-established Pinehurst fixture. The P. G. A. champion had seven strokes to spare over Felix Serafin, Scranton, Penna., who finished in second place with 284 and was 9 blows ahead of Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., the defending titleholder, who took third with 285. First place was worth $1000 to the White Plains (N. Y.) pro, second money of the $4000 tournament was $700 and third $500.

Holmes May Coach Eagles

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 30 (AP)—Bill Holmes, who starred for the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American Hockey League this season, may become coach of the team, it was learned here. Holmes formerly was captain of the Buffalo team and played center for Syracuse and London in the International League. Efforts are being made to induce Springfield, Mass., to return to the circuit and to add Atlantic City and Hershey, Penna., as new members. If Springfield re-enters, Coach Carroll of New Haven will return to that team, reports said.

Oklahoma Wants Jones

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James F. McKinley, Adjutant General of the Army, said today that while the War Department is considering the transfer of Capt. Lawrence M. (Bill) Jones from Louisiana State University to the University of Oklahoma, no final decision has been made. The university has requested that Jones be assigned as military instructor at that institution. Jones resigned at Louisiana State University after a disagreement with Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana.

Swedish Yachts To Invade U. S. Waters

By the Associated Press

A Swedish invasion of American yachting waters was announced yesterday by the American 30-Square Meter Association.

The schedule calls for races for the President Roosevelt Cup in Buzzards Bay opening July 22, sailing contests in a two-day regatta at Edgartown, a midsummer series at Marblehead and a grand international series in Massachusetts Bay in mid-August for a trophy offered by the association.

Heading the Swedish invaders will be Capt. Eric Lundberg, who took all honors with his Bacchant in an international series sailed off Marblehead in 1929.

A fleet of 30-square meter yachts is being groomed for the American sortie, according to Vice-Commodore Sven Salen of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, but it has not been determined how many will be sent across. Arrangements have been made to transport the yachts to Boston without charge and the visiting Swedish yachtsmen will be accorded special passenger rates.

Vance Released by Cardinals

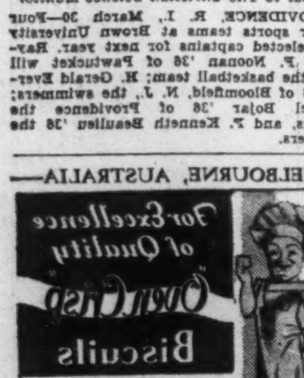
BRADENTON, Fla., March 29 (AP)—Dazzy Vance, the National League's most valuable player in 1925, was given his unconditional release by the St. Louis Cardinals today. Vance, who received the player award while with the Brooklyn Dodgers, won only one game for the Red Birds last year, beating the Boston Braves. He had been ineffective in spring drill this this year and Manager Frankie Frisch today told him he was free to look for work with another club.

Brown Elects Four

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30—Four winter sports teams at Brown University have elected captains for next year. Raymond F. Noonan '36 of Pawtucket will head the basketball team; H. Gerald Everall '36 of Bloomfield, N. J., the swimmers; Samuel Bojar '36 of Providence the fencers, and F. Kenneth Beaulieu '36 the wrestlers.

—MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—

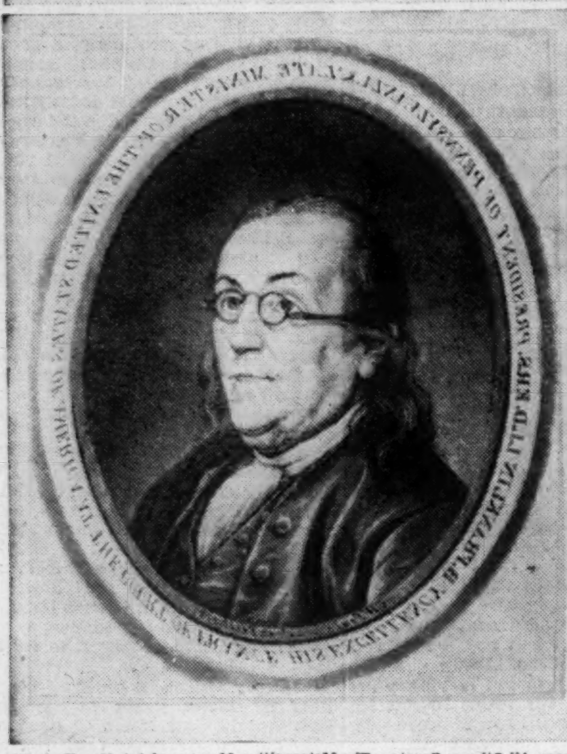


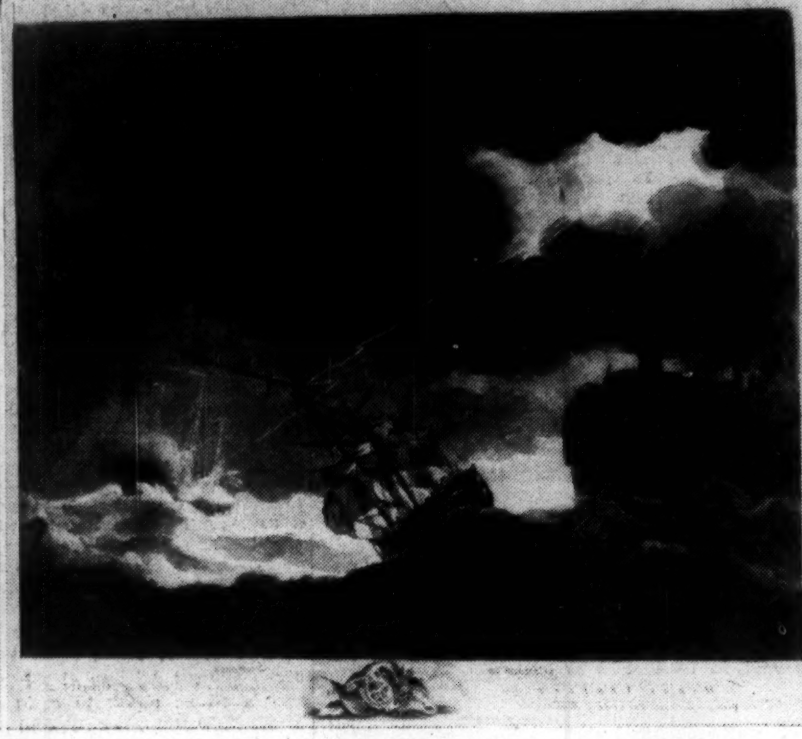
Rare Books

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

A Saturday Page

Antiques





The seven pictures grouped here suggest the diversity of subjects in the more than sixty engravings that were hung on the walls of General Washington's home, Mount Vernon. Duplicates of nearly the entire number are now on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. These works are nearly all of large size and were done by the best-known English and American engravers of the late 1700s.

In the upper row the titles are: Penn's Treaty with the Indians in 1681, by John Hall, after a painting by Benjamin West. The Relief of Gibraltar on the 11th of Oct., 1782, by Daniel Lerpiniere, after Richard Paton. Washington and His Family, drawn and Engraved by John Hall.

Those in the lower row are: Gen'l Knox LL.D, Secretary of War to the United States of America, by E. Savage. A Storm With Lightning, by Thomas Watson, after H. Kobell. The Dancing Shepherds, by Wilson Lowry, after Claude. Benjamin Franklin, by C. W. Peale.

Upper Right: Courtesy Holman's Print Shop, Boston to The Christian Science Monitor. All Others: Courtesy The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

The Prints at Mount Vernon

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

IT IS a new direction of search for evidences of the artistic tastes of the first American President that has brought to public notice the pictures which hung on the walls of Mount Vernon. Owing to the detailed and precise records kept by Washington, which have been preserved in the Library of Congress, we are able to know the titles of all the prints he owned, the size of each one and its cost.

With data so complete, the Metropolitan Museum of Art has assembled about 75 from its own folios and from several lenders. Included are, it is said, all but four of the 61 framed engravings that hung in Mount Vernon. The remaining 18 in the showing are among those listed as in the President's house in Philadelphia, where the seat of Federal Government was during Washington's two terms.

This is a display that lets one feel an intimate view of some tastes of this eminent man, for it holds unfamiliar implications of his habits and character. These point to traits that are refreshing in their simplicity, balance and healthy activities; to pursuits that will be thought of wistfully in their wholesomeness by many who are held in the strong currents and eddies of today's manner of living.

A Unique Exhibition Subject

It was indeed a happy thought that led the museum staff to bring these prints together. No similar attention has, so far as I know, been given to a prominent American, and to no other could it be so acceptably directed. That these are not his very prints does not matter, for they were impressed from the same steel or copper plates. His choice of subjects and of artists do matter, as revealing something of his personality. Another significant detail is that nearly all of them were done by contemporary engravers. Then there are the owner's painstaking records of these things — title, painter, engraver, size, cost, purchase number.

Observing the dates when these prints were issued leads to the conclusion that Washington was alert to the current standards in art as well as in agriculture. It is apparent that engravers of the centuries previous, esteemed as they are now, interested him very little, for almost all the prints he bought were done by his contemporaries. A few of the subjects were classical, but the artists were of his own time. Clearly he was of the taste classed Modernist today, a man who, with all his wisdom and serenity, looked not to the past for standards of either art, farming or government.

The diversity of subjects is indicated by mention of engravers' copies of three romantic landscapes by Claude Lorrain, four by Van Swanvelt, one by Gainsborough, others by Cuyp and by Hobbema. Examples of classical subjects are by Bartolozzi and Cipriani. There are pictures of battles by sea and by land, two being of the Bunker's Hill conflict. Whale Fishery is another subject, while a colored series shows scenes of fox hunting. Numerous portraits of contemporaries were in the Mount Vernon home—Generals Knox, Wayne, Lafayette, and Benjamin Franklin, among them.

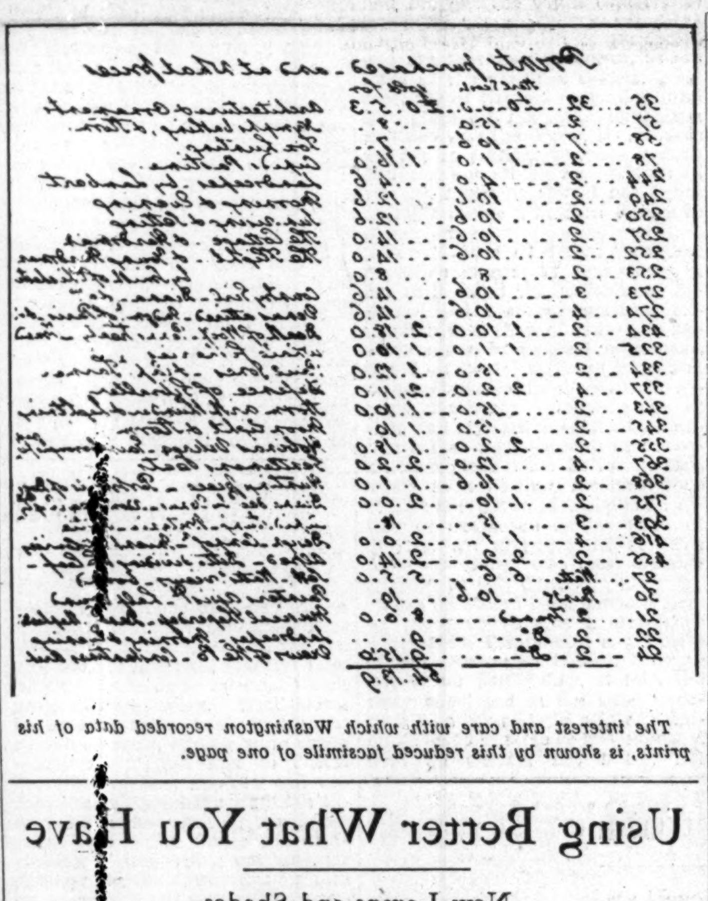
Most of these were prints of goodly dimensions as appears from the figures of the owner's list, "Size of the Impressions." From 15 inches by 19 to 20 by 27, includes a large part of the whole number, although there were a few between 7 by 9 and 9 by 12. Perhaps it is not surprising that there were, as I recall, six or eight of Washington or his family. Doubtless everyone who engraved the subject presented a copy of his work.

Here are some incidental facts for the person who aims to follow Colonial practice in the framing and placing of prints. From the carefully itemized inventory of Washington's estate, we know that many of his more valued engravings were in gilt frames. We may assume that the rest were black, which were also in common use, but less expensive. From the same source we learn that fifteen prints were in four bedrooms; in the dining room, thirteen; in the little parlor, fourteen, where there were also ten Windsor chairs.

There Were Paintings Also

Although so many, prints were not the only form of art at Mount Vernon. In his comments on this exhibition, printed in the Bulletin of the museum, R. T. H. Halsey states there were twenty-one oil paintings and nine pastels. These no doubt include the thirteen "likenesses in gilt frames," and the "small ovolo gilt frame likenesses," which hung in the front parlor; the nine "paintings" of the new room and the six in "Mrs. W—n's new room," itemized in the estate inventory. So this home was enlivened by some color in its pictures, although the black ink of somber prints hung heavy in all other sections of the place—with, as already stated, thirteen in the dining room! But that front parlor provided a bright contrast after a dinner, for there the pictures guests saw were all gilt-framed, oil or pastel portraits of members of the family and of a few close friends.

To those who welcome whatever makes clearer and more personal the character of the Washington who was a national leader, this occasion will prove especially gratifying. Scanning his selections of pictures, noticing the subjects and the artists' names, we gain friendly hints of his likings and his discernment for such things. Still closer do we seem to come to his attitude and regard for these ornaments, as his own handwriting — carefully, and we may think with attachment — tabulates their features under different headings. In these minor, casual acts we are brought nearer to personal acquaintance with the generous host, the diligent householder, the accurate accountant, who was happiest when busy with the intimate affairs of his house and estate.



Prints purchased — and at what price

The interest and care with which Washington recorded data of his prints, is shown by this reduced facsimile of one page.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Highboys, American and English

WHOEVER gives much attention to furniture forms is pretty sure to try tracing backward the development of this thing or that, to determine what it was derived from and what were the stages of change it passed through. Of some articles these stages are easy enough to see, as in the evolution of the chest-of-drawers from the chest, noticed on this page June 6 and 13, 1931. Writing desks were treated later the same year.

It is not easy to trace the American highboy to any single, elementary or primitive form. Around 1700 the Dutch made cupboards very like the highboy shown at the left here, the upper portion having shelves inclosed by doors, instead of drawers. The lower portion, with its drawers, was the same, this form of the cabriole leg and the Dutch foot being developed in Holland and introduced from there by the cabinet-makers brought to England by King William and Queen Mary. There this piece of furniture, similar to the American example shown at the left, is known as "chest with drawers on stand." There, too, the name "high-boy" or "tall-boy" is sometimes applied to the chest-on-chest shown here by the right-hand sketch.

The "boy" part of these names is understood when it is remembered that this is the way the English adapted the French word "bois," which means wood. They kept the sense of it, and something of the sound, but they changed the spelling. So, highboy and tallboy both mean high wood—that is, a piece of furniture that extends to an unusual height. Likewise, a French high-toned wind instrument of wood, which they term "hautbois" (translated, high wood), is known in England and America as a "hautboy."

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New Lamps and Shades

By Ethel Lewis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If you would make the most of what you have—if you would have your freshened-up walls and refurbished curtains show to advantage, you must be sure that efforts are not marred by insufficient lighting. It would be idle to work out a stunning color scheme that was effective only by day, for most of us spend more time enjoying our homes after nightfall than during the sunlit hours. The lighting problem is one that is often shunted to one side in favor of a new rug or chair. It really should not be, for it is very important, in making rooms livable, to have correct artificial illumination. The new rug or chair cannot prove how pleasing it is unless lighted as well by night as by day.

Before deciding just what is needed in the way of extra or different lighting arrangements, look at the living room—impersonally if you can. Is there sufficient general illumination so that the entering guest does not have a feeling of hesitation about where to step next? Indirect lighting produces some delightful effects, but cannot rightly be included here as its installation requires the services of an expert. An overhead fixture can be used, if it is good in design and inconspicuous; but if it is unsightly it is far wiser to have it removed and the outlet capped. The same is true of side-wall brackets. Just because they are on the walls they need not be kept, particularly if they interfere with any plans for hanging pictures. Some of the most successful living rooms are lighted only by lamps.

Using Care in Placing Lamps

Now, where should those lamps be placed, and of what style should they be? Certainly they must not all be at one end of the room, nor all at one side. Let the light rays cross each other and so give greater reflection. Place lamps so that each reading chair has a good light. A low lamp with a spreading shade allowing the light to shine directly on the page from the left is usually considered the most satisfactory. There must also be a good light for the secretary or desk. We often spend a lot of time over the placement of furniture, seeing that the desk is set so that daylight comes in from the left: then we may rely on a lamp several feet away to give adequate night light.

If your living room follows some single period style exclusively, the lamps must be in harmony; for instance, a simple pewter or glass lamp or a copper jug is suitable for the early American room. For the Regency room—or any other of the nineteenth century—select a graceful column lamp, either of metal or porcelain, topped with a stretched silk shade that is not too flaring and certainly not too ornamental. In an eighteenth century room, for the extra lamp you can introduce a Chinese figurine or an English version of one. With such a decorative base the shade should be very simple stretched silk. In a heavier room of earlier Italian or English style, try adding one of those delightfully colored Italian vases converted into a lamp base. The paper shade can be made to harmonize, even to carrying the same decorative motifs; or it can be severely plain, with only bands of color as decoration.

Brightening the Dim Hallway

When there is a real hallway in a house or apartment it needs plenty of artificial illumination. There are altogether too many dimly lighted halls through which people hurry to the well-lighted rooms beyond. Delightful as hall lanterns are, they are not always adequate. Consider that, and see if an extra lamp here or a pair of wall-brackets there might not be welcome.

Lighting a dining room properly has caused more family discussions than any other similar problem, for one who wants his food well lighted and another prefers the half-light. The old-fashioned dome shades over the tables have almost disappeared, and no sooner has that been accomplished, than back into style comes overhead lighting. But with what a difference! Some of the newer illumination comes from the ceiling and really floods all over the table—a method not to be recommended without expert assistance. Other center fixtures have concealed bulbs so arranged that the light is spread evenly over the table. Side-wall brackets can add a soft glow to a dining room but are valueless for lightning the table.

In a library, or even in a living room, there comes the problem of lighting bookshelves adequately. What is more annoying than hunting for a book in a shadowy bookshelf? A standard gooseneck lamp that is dark in tone and adjustable in height is a help in such a situation and does not cost much. It can be moved about easily and will cast a strong and direct light wherever needed. The reading lamps should be low, for remember that it is the page that must be illuminated. Fairly dark shades are often a help, for then there is no reflecting glare.

In bedrooms there are lights for the dressing table for the bureau, and one or two for the night stands. By the way, don't neglect the guest room any more than you would your own bedroom. If the dressing table is really used for that purpose be sure that the lamps have strong bulbs, that the shades can be tilted and are simple in coloring. An overhead light often casts unbecoming shadows as may a lamp on one side only. For reading in bed, the bedside light should be set so that the bulb will not shine in your eyes, nor yet in the eyes of anyone else.

As to some of the newer types of lamps and shades to be found in the shops, the old-fashioned crystal candlesticks for the dressing table have been modernized to appear more in the contemporary manner, though quite usable in all styles of rooms. The shades are simple—stretched silk with glass ball fringe perhaps, or pleated and starched lace ruffles. Metal bedside lamps, with the bulb carefully concealed, are numerous—tôle for French rooms and chromium for the more modern ones. Figurines of French or English porcelains, Chinese figures, or glistening white highly-glazed modern heads or stylized animals, offer great individuality. A square silk shade precisely stretched is correct, gives a good light, and centers all the interest on the base.

To make the most of what you have, perhaps you need a new shade for an old lamp or perhaps a different base for a shade that is exceptionally good. Get the picture of the whole room first, before making any changes or selections, then you will not go amiss even if you cannot get at the same time all the things needed to make the room perfect. Get one thing that is right then another as soon as you can. In the meantime one should avoid bargain buying with the hope that such purchases may fit into some one of your rooms.

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New York

Emphasis has been placed recently on Sunday night supper trays. Informal buffet service and family gatherings for the Sunday night "snack" have sent designers and manufacturers skirmishing around to produce all kinds of both inexpensive and de luxe trays for serving both hot and cold dishes, cheese, relishes, sandwiches, and other food.

The more costly and sumptuous are made of hand-wrought aluminum, or of a select pewter which has almost a silver finish. The less pretentious ones are of spun aluminum, copper or wood. Aluminum alloy and chromium are also being brought into the manufacture of trays.

One of the most inexpensive is a simple wooden one with rope loops for handles and several simple relish dishes which fit in at each end of the oblong tray. Inserted in the center is a board on which the cheese is placed, ready to be cut according to each individual's choice.

An aluminum tray of the spun shiny type has wooden handles and differently shaped glass dishes fitted in with the cheese board. The whole thing could be passed to guests, offering seven or eight kinds of food.

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This is the second extension of the exhibition (originally scheduled to close on March 9), made necessary by the wide interest it has aroused and in order to accommodate the increasing number of visitors coming from a distance. Some interesting newly loaned pieces have been added to the collection on view. The exhibition is open from 11 to 5:30 daily except Sunday.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

— A Saturday Page —

Theory on Theory

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

MISS Margaret H. Glyn's "Theory of Musical Evolution" (London: Dent. 10s. 6d.) will be marred for some readers by two questionable hypotheses. It is true that in our museums instruments may be seen that were made and played nearly 6000 years ago, but unfortunately there are no examples of the music for which they were the medium. And however exciting it may be to hear some learned professor blow or scrape a scale on these instruments before an august body of archaeologists, no one is really any the wiser about ancient musical art. Even the scale itself is conjectural. One might as well try to deduce works of art like the Sphinx and the Pyramids from the tools of the men who made them!

In the chapter on "Origins" the reader is reminded that recording of music is a comparatively recent invention, and yet nearly all we know of musical form comes from notation: "This is the merest fraction of the evolution of music as a whole." But only three paragraphs later the author assures us that "As we grope back into the dim past, two things present themselves as essential to the music of primitive man. He must have exact repetition, and he must have noise. All other musical factors were at first non-existent."

It is here that the second weakness of Miss Glyn's "Theory" becomes apparent. If only the merest fraction of the evolution of music as a whole is known—which includes, of course, the music of past and possibly of prehistoric civilizations—why attempt to grope back to "primitive man"? By pinning her "Theory" to another theory—"evolution" as it is popularly understood—she builds on that which seems to many people nowadays the flimsiest of foundations. May not the music of "primitive" man and savage tribes be the degenerate survivals of a higher and earlier musical culture? It has been pointed out, for instance, that the palaeolithic drawings found in caves are superior to those of the more recent neolithic period. The cynical may be tempted to add that many modernist composers dispute in the most practical way possible the claims of primitive man to repetition and noise.

* * *

No architect, sculptor, poet or painter of today would be rash enough to assert that his art surpassed that of all previous civilizations. It is at least permissible to ask why the musician should be less modest. An "evolution" that, apart from guesswork, started somewhere about the fourteenth century has scarcely enough active history behind it to deserve its name. Surely the art handed down to us from prehistoric periods should make us cautious in airily dismissing the music of older civilizations as negligible in comparison with that of our own. It may have been different, just as today the musical ideals of the East differ from those of the West, but is it not possible that its aesthetic qualities were just as remarkable as those we know in other ancient arts? In art the antique is not necessarily the antiquated. The musical "evolutionist" claims the right to guess, so there seems to be no reason why those who do not share his views should refrain from guessing again.

Miss Glyn's book, however, is far better than the theory used for its framework, and she provides much fascinating reading. Her musical philosophy may often be open to criticism but her practice is admirable. The reading of the average professional musician, when he has time to read about his art at all, is often as narrow as his repertory. In this he is aided and abetted by the writers on music who forever circle round the classical and romantic composers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Miss Glyn offers such readers new musical worlds for old. These new worlds are themselves very old, however. One is that of ancient Egypt. We learn that in the Liturgy of the Coptic churches—which is believed to have been founded by St. Mark at Alexandria—there exists a very large amount of fine melody. This traditional song has been committed to memory by successive generations of musicians who have lived and practiced side by side with an unbroken succession of patriarchs.

* * *

Prof. Ernest Newlandsmith has, during recent years, noted down from Coptic singers many of these melodies. The extraordinary thing is that—unlike the present music of the East—it presents the familiar features of phrase, figure, key and scale, much as we are accustomed to hear, and has a consonant foundation similar to our own. Although it has no harmony, harmony is implied—the sense of the triad is inherent in it. Miss Glyn points out that as the Coptic Church took over various points of ritual from the Egyptian Temple worship, we may reasonably assume that the Temple music was not altogether left behind.

Again, we are shown that the Greeks are the only European people whose music is markedly Asiatic—hence the incomprehensibility of Greek music to the rest of Europe. The three chapters headed "Asiatic Tonality," "The Tāla of the East" and "The Music of the Eastern Empire" open the gates of a mysterious musical world to which musicians of the West are now turning with increasing interest. Another world, nearly as mysterious to English musicians, is that of their own secular music of the Middle Ages. On this and on Tudor and Stuart instrumental music Miss Glyn writes with acknowledged authority. Like Dr. Reimann, most English readers will be astonished to discover that Walter Odington, a thirteenth-century theorist of Eversham, was the first to establish the use of major and minor thirds. Another surprise is the fact that Ireland at the close of the sixth century claims to have possessed tablature, knowledge of the diatonic scale harmony, counterpoint and form.

Miss Glyn carries her theory from the darkness of antiquity to Berlioz and Liszt, thus ignoring the break-up of nineteenth century romanticism. Is this break-up progressive change—"evolution"? An acute critic has pointed out that in art all creative processes pass sooner or later into destructive processes. It is obvious that the musical "evolutionist" observes only the working of the first of these processes. In the present period of musical disintegration composers are going to find—if history can be trusted—material for the next spurt of productive activity.

Miss Glyn argues her case with skill and exceptional knowledge and the one or two random references given above indicate the rich interest of her book for professionals and amateurs alike. An appendix of over 40 pages of musical examples again rouses the hope that some day an enterprising publisher will collaborate with the gramophone companies in supplying full-length musical illustrations.

Mme. Lehmann as Floria Tosca

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

"FIDELIO," supposedly with Lotte Lehmann as Leonore, had been promised for Metropolitan revival this season, but instead we were treated to a belated revival of "Tosca" as a matinée on March 21, with the popular soprano from the Vienna State Opera in the title role. To judge from the size, make-up and enthusiasm of the audience, few regretted the switch from Beethoven to Puccini! In that audience, by the way, were a famous Tosca and a famous Scarpia of other days—Geraldine Farrar and Pasquale Amato. "Tosca" had been on the Metropolitan shelf for more than three years, Maria Jeritza having been its last previous prima donna and Alfredo Gandolfi, replacing Antonio Scotti, who was indisposed, its last previous Scarpia.

The Sardou-Puccini melodrama was apparently put on pretty much impromptu, for the orchestra, led by Mr. Bellezza, sounded particularly rude and heavy-handed, and there were innovations in the stage direction which had not been successfully worked out. However, the audience had not assembled in the interest of either the band or the pageantry. It was there to hear and see Lotte Lehmann and Lawrence Tibbett in their first local assumptions of Floria Tosca and the Baron Scarpia. Incidentally, this was also Mme. Lehmann's first attempt to sing here in Italian, which she did almost as one to the manner born.

* * *

Her voice was rich, full and warm and for the most part admirably controlled. Her delivery of "Vissi d'arte," for instance, excelled in point of tone, phrasing and style. She also acted with spirit and vigor. Yet it must be admitted that a German woman Sardoudles with less of naturalness and grace than her Latin sister. Nor were her green gown and short sable cape in Act II exactly a pictorial triumph.

Mr. Tibbett's Scarpia had impressive height and he strode across the stage as though his boots were of the seven-league description. But the angularity of gesture which he took on as the Pilgrim parson in "Merry Mount" was an unhappy holdover for the Roman police chief, and his costume occasioned surprise and discussion that were by no means favorable. In Act II, instead of the powdered wig and the suit of black brocade of the mighty baron in evening array, he appeared in a black wig and the ordinary day clothes of the Directoire period, and even the thinnest veneer of elegance was absent from the uncompromising brutality of his behavior, which at moments provoked more mirth than terror. Vocally he was uneven.

Mr. Martinelli was the Mario Cavaradossi, putting to his credit some of the best singing of the performance. His finely sustained legato in lyric passages and the purity of his intonation were especially prizable features. Although rather mature and burly for his role, he acted with such energy to endanger in Act II his carefully arranged coiffure. However, a melodrama without a laugh or two is a dismal affair.

* * *

In the evening performance "Die Walküre" established a record hereabouts for Nordic casting. Kirsten Flagstad, of Norway, resumed her original Metropolitan role of Sieglinde; Göta Ljungberg, of Sweden, appeared as Brünnhilde and Karin Branzell, likewise of Sweden, as Fricka, while Lauritz Melchior, of Denmark, embodied Siegmund. In a spirit of gracious emulation, no doubt, the four artists sang and acted at their very best. The other leading artists, worthy participants both, were Friedrich Schorr for Wotan and Emanuel List for Hunding.

Mme. Lily Pons in "Lakmé" (March 22), and "Linda di Chamounix" (March 25) sang in better voice than had usually been the case this season. For "Linda" there was also a new and commendable Vicomte Charles in Nino Martini. Mme. Clara Jacobo, whose fine natural voice has been known here for some years, made her only Metropolitan appearance of the season in the name part of "La Gioconda" the evening of March 23, when Miss Myrtle Leonard, a young contralto from California, impersonated La Cieca. Miss Leonard, who had had the same role with the company previously at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, but at the Metropolitan had sung only in concert, not only proved again that she is the possessor of a valuable voice, but disclosed uncommon histrionic ability, despite the meagerness of the opportunity.

This reviewer witnessed at the Mecca Temple, the evening of March 22, two acts of Tchaikovsky's "Pique-Dame," the last presentation in the series of Russian operas in Russian sponsored by The Art of Musical Russia, Inc. In the first place the performance was quite surprisingly good. It had spirit and team-play, as well as singing-actors who were individually praiseworthy. These included Mme. Beata Malkin as Lisa, Ivan Ivantzoff as Hermann, Georges Baklanoff as both Tomsky and Zlatagor, and in particular Miss Edwina Eustis in a really remarkable impersonation of the aged, card-playing Countess. In the second place, the opera itself impressed one anew as such an eminently fine work—for one thing, overflowing with melody—that the neglect of it by our larger companies seemed absolutely inexplicable.

True, the Metropolitan staged it 25 years ago (in a German translation), with Emmy Destinn, Anna Meitschik, and Leo Slezak to head the cast and Gustav Mahler to conduct. Perhaps the strange fact that none the less it failed to last beyond that season has effectively discouraged any subsequent attempt by either the Metropolitan or the Chicago company.

Appearing here briefly before returning to Europe, Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe played to five big audiences at the Majestic Theater on March 20, 21 and 22. The performances upheld bravely the high traditions of the old Diaghilev company plus certain post-Diaghilev addenda like the Russo-American "Union Pacific."

Werner Janssen resumed the Philharmonic-Symphony baton for the Carnegie Hall concerts of March 21, 22, 23 and 24. The novel features exhibited in the course of these affairs were a "Concerto for String Quartet and Orchestra after the Concerto Grosso op. 6, No. 7, of Handel," by Arnold Schönberg, and Samuel Barber's "Music for a Scene from Shelley, for Orchestra." The former concoction struck most discerning hearers as neither good Handel nor good Schönberg.

Mr. Barber, a nephew of Mme. Louise Homer, and only 25 years old, chose as his text the ". . . sounds i' the air which speak the love Of all articulate beings" from "Prometheus Unbound," and he succeeded well in conveying the sublimated mystery of the words.

The Philadelphia Orchestra visited Carnegie Hall again on the evening of March 26, this time with Eugene Ormandy, of the Minneapolis Symphony, as conductor. In a varied program Mr. Ormandy won a particular success with a vigorous, carefully-considered reading of the First Symphony of Sibelius.

The Art of Charles Child

By Dorothy Adlow

BOSTON is noteworthy for its superb collections of Oriental art. Many Bostonians frankly profess a preference for the culture of the Far East. It is not surprising that there should have emerged in their midst an artist, Charles Child, who was drawn to the Orient for study and inspiration while his contemporaries followed the opposing current to France. Mr. Child's pilgrimage was in part a self-realization, in part an escape. A large exhibition of panels, screens, drawings has been on exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum.

Mr. Child has not merely acknowledged an influence, assimilated a trait of style. He accepts the Eastern approach, basically. He prefers by temperament the detachment, the aloofness, the philosophic emphasis. He wishes to symbolize the subject, and not be propelled to establish its outward identity. He probes the universal qualities, subdues the individual traits. The Oriental artist of the past probed the subject in accordance with its inner force. Depicting nature, he emphasized the tallness of the mountain, the swelling movement of the waters, the fleetness of the bird. To promote the fullest characterization, he sought the motivating line and the rhythmic beat. Extracting essentials, he needed few applications of the brush to convey an idea fully.

By contrast, the western artist has lost the detachment. Instead of remaining aloof, viewing the subject as a remote, comprehending onlooker, he has leaped into the midst of the things he paints, measuring their forms, discerning accurately their shapes, matching sharply their colors. Thus he achieves a complete, concrete visualization. To gain a more faithful result, he has developed a style conditioned by fussy lights and shadows, relying upon strict rules of perspective, careful calculations and juxtapositions, so that he recreates sometimes with uncanny exactness the visual world which surrounds him.

Charles Child demonstrates his Oriental predilections best in some screens, "Dogs in Snow," "Playing Puppies," "Crows in the Corn," "Beckoning Forest." He never loses his distance, never grows too intimate with his subject, too particular about casual details. With the dogs he stresses the smugness of their bodies, the softness of their fur, the engaging prankish attitudes. Portraying trees, leaves, stalks, flowers, he discovers inherent, graceful lines which swell and recede, which project and relax. Wind-blown branches, boughs bent under the burden of snow, curling wave crests—they all prompt him to unfurl flourishes of line. Too few can uphold the calligrapher's tradition today, when handwriting itself has fallen into disuse under the competition of the typing machine. To discover Mr. Child, who was our own contemporary, our own neighbor, endowed with such technical opulence is a joy, to say the least.

Among smaller subjects there are birds, flowers, portraits, miniature studies of Eastern architecture.

And then Mr. Child comes home. Back to America where painters are employing every conceivable style. Some depend, as he does in his way, upon the agency of line. They break and bend and distort the line, and even gain results which are not realistic, or immediate, but which also imply the universal. There are portraits which Mr. Child has made here, and which bear names familiar to us. The lineal method, the stress upon the salient factors of design, rescue the portrait from the world of fact. And yet, curiously, the artist seems to step out of character. This part of the exhibition is the least difficult to digest. It gives us a jolt, demands that we descend from the sphere of abstraction. The closer the artist comes to his native environment, the more taut and inexpressive his line. Sensibility gives way to the effete; exoticism vanishes into pallid fancy.

A picture entitled "Pittsburgh Landscape" displays a courageous grafting of the Oriental and Occidental ideas. Pittsburgh's tall buildings have become the tapering, tall mountains, the jetting smoke from stacks replaces the filmy clouds (inevitable accessory of a Chinese landscape). There is some irony in the fact that Pittsburgh should have been chosen for this blend.

The calligraphic artist directs his better energies to line. Today the use of pigment has made great advances. If Mr. Child continues to live in the western world, there is no doubt he too will learn to press color into service as he has line. For the time, his color wants the richness which comes with modulation and textural variation.

By Soichi Sunami

Agnes de Mille, in Her Dance, "Ballet Class," After Degas.

A Modern Ballerina

By Margaret Lloyd

AGNES GEORGE DE MILLE had only recently returned from three successful years in England (with stopovers on the Continent). It was the day after her first New York recital in that time, and the living room in her mother's Park Avenue apartment was overflowing with rare and beautiful flowers. She, small and fragile in comparison with the robust pioneer girl she had represented in "'49" the evening before, was perched in a corner of a large divan, looking just a little let-down, a little what-to-do-next-ish.

Would she go on tour? She'd love to. And she might. She might stage dances for commercial shows. She might teach. I thought it a pity for a dancer in the prime of her expression to use herself up that way. But no, she really liked teaching—and coaching. It was clarifying to the dancer's own thought and the response of keen pupils was rewarding. Of course she would go on composing new and better dances, give a recital now and then, and meanwhile, like all good dancers, she was continuing her studies—at the school of American Ballet.

Agnes de Mille is a ballet dancer—which may partly account for her great success in London. She is famous for her Degas sketches, which so poignantly epitomize the paintings.

We discussed her recital (my first experience of her work). It is because she is a ballet dancer that I had found her outbursts into the modern trend so exciting. The "Witch Spell," to fragments from Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" (not the expected excerpts associated with the sacrificial rites of the virgin), had been most stirring. She had put a great deal of thought into it. She had studied anthropologies, looked up medieval drawings of devils and witches, sought out gargoyles on churches and monasteries, and composed the dance before the music was considered. It is a study in auto-hypnosis through rhythm. Not a pleasant subject, but really admirably worked out, in a terrific cumulation of rhythm, through phrases of bewilderment and frenzy, to a cataclysmic effect of weird, inhuman things.

* * *

After the dance, the costume; after the costume, the music. She had asked Louis Horst to write something for it, and he, turning out a fine piece of music as he always does, hadn't struck just what fitted. Another, younger composer, who was invited to contribute, never got around to writing it. Stravinsky was at hand on a gramophone record and she counted out the measures to fit the "Witch Dance" pattern, battling with odd time-beats, like 9/7, 5/4, 2/3, and so on, until she had brought the whole contrivance into unity. The rhythms are modeled on the music, which is European, and are therefore European, as are some of the gestures. Others, however, are of Negroid derivation, and this gives an American dynamism and flavor to the dance. Its gestures are not so angular as most modern gestures, but all have strength and vitality. And why should not Agnes de Mille evolve a modern technique of her own?

The "Dance of Death," another gruesome subject at first thought, but as it turns out, a dance of defiance and eventual spiritual triumph rather than of defeat, is another essay in modern movement. Based on formal battle gestures and medieval dance movements, it attains modernity through point of view and stylization of familiar action rather than through any revolutionary technique. Softer in line, lovely in a flowing, medieval robe of blue and silver, it achieves an effect of exaltation rather than of despair. An arrangement of "The Agincourt Song" was most suitably adapted to this dance.

Miss de Mille's third modern item on the program was a duo-dance with Misha Pompianov, a graduate of the Denishawn School. Leaning largely on pantomime, it tells the story enveloped in the title, "Nocturne"—a boy and girl affair in dramatic mood of more or less intensity, with an ending, not bitter, not happy, but rightly inconclusive. Perhaps this was the least of her three modern contributions.

Yes, Agnes de Mille's classical technique includes the technique of pantomime. Some of her dances could not exist without it, as the "Incident with the Spanish Ambassador"—another duo, danced with Bob Lewis of the Theater Group. Bob Lewis had come to her attention through his stage parodies of modern dancers, and his remarkable character performances in the Group Theater plays. She thought he could dance with her, although he himself was not sure. And indeed, he did seem rather tentative in the formal art dance, although his pantomime was excellent. The dance was an amusing commentary on Elizabethan court life, executed with the descriptive stiff formality, induced half by the unyielding couture and half by the pompous manner of the time.

* * *

But it is in bravura ballet dancing that Miss de Mille excels. She has the essential thistledown lightness, the twinkling feet, the suave grace of movement, and of course the sound technique, which she has pursued from childhood. Moreover, she has taste. Her humor has taste, always remaining, even when she includes the audience in the action, just this side of vaudeville. She can smile or wink or chew gum in character, always on the right side of the line. These embroideries are concerned not with her classical compositions, but with her pioneer studies. Her original "'49" made her famous. Its two divisions, accompanied by cowboy tunes, are the Hoe Down and Virginia Reel. It was later followed by "Harvest Reel," the musical scoring based on Irish tunes arranged by Percy Grainger, its vigorous pounding of bare feet on the stage floor a championship of endurance. Her latest composition in this vein, "Mountain White," perhaps adds nothing new, but its pianissimo string of pearly tap steps, close to the footlights, is startling in its virtuosity.

[This is the first of two articles based on an interview with Agnes de Mille. The second will appear in an early issue.]

'Stop Press'

By Harold Hobson

London

A STRENUOUS effort has been made to give "Stop Press," Mr. Hassard Short's lavish and elaborate revue unity of effect. The 22 scenes that compose the revue are as separate as the component parts of any other example of this class of entertainment, but they are linked together by being presented as stage versions of extracts from newspapers. There are the feuilleton, the financial news, the fashion section, the foreign correspondence, the society gossip and the sepia supplement.

This ingenious scheme provides "Stop Press" with a framework. But a frame will not of itself make a picture. Can any unity of design or mood be traced in the items which the frame encloses?

In a great number of them it certainly can. "Stop Press" revels, and sometimes excels, in satire. Nothing could be better in quiet irony than the scene which gives to a trio of dishevelled tramps a song that has for its refrain something like

> It's no use hedging. You've got to face the fax;
> The root of all our troubles is the income tax.

The "Great Mayfair Mystery," which seems to prove that, in detective science, a posteriori reasoning is more effective than a priori, is an excellent skit on popular fiction. There is a lampoon on Mr. Noel Coward and Miss Lynne Fontanne quite acid in its wit, and another alleged to be about Mr. Owen Nares that is merely acidulated. A sketch with Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. Epstein as its dramatis personae has some amusing lines and by-play, but is not altogether a success. Nor are these the only public figures which "Stop Press" brings on to the stage. It opens with a recollection of a joke once made by Lord Northcliffe, and goes on to show the meeting of Miss Barbara Hutton with Prince Mdivani.

What the censor thinks about all this can only be conjectured. The rules that govern that august official's decisions are always something of a mystery, but it has hitherto been generally understood that public figures were not to be caricatured upon the stage. When Mr. Shaw wished, in "back to Methuselah" to lampoon Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, he was compelled to resort to elaborate subterfuges to disguise their identity, without, of course, disguising it too much. But what Mr. Shaw may not do to a politician, a revue writer, it appears, may do to Mr. Shaw.

Not in the mood of satire, but not noticeably conflicting with it, are some lovely effects of raking light and shade devised by the revue's director, Mr. Hassard Short. These reach their highest point in the finale of the first act, where a group of dancers is seen in an endless gallery of mirrors, the mirrors finally turning out to be empty frames, and the series of reflections real people. Quite beautiful, in a quiet way, too, is the sepia supplement of Easter Parade in Hyde Park in 1879 which concludes the show.

So far everything that has been encountered in the revue has either carried out, or at least refrained from breaking, the dominant pattern. Only the serious songs, putting across (or failing to put across) the most glutinous sentiment unrelieved by the faintest gleam of satirical humor, strike a discordant note. And the discord is harsh, indeed.

Adelphi Theater—Clifford Whitley's Stop Press. Produced and directed by Hassard Short. Lyrics and music by Irving Berlin. Sketches by Moss Hart and Greatrex Newman. Costumes and settings by Doris Zinkeisen. Produced Feb. 21, 1935.

Art in Brussels

By Frank Rutter

Brussels

AN IMPORTANT exposition which is to continue through April covers "Five Centuries of Art." The display is divided into two main sections: Brabançon art and foreign art.

The first, probably the most important and comprehensive display of Belgian art through five centuries ever organized, not only includes a notable display of the finest obtainable examples of Flemish painting and sculpture, but also reveals Brabançon art in its other forms, so that among the exhibits is a choice selection of decorative furniture, an abundance of fine tapestries, silverwork, porcelain, pottery and lace. The famous Brussels tapestries are magnificently represented by many foreign loans. The Boston Museum is lending its magnificent "Credo," which is insured for $300,000.

Among the paintings the Flemish Primitives are strongly represented, beginning with an unprecedented array of works by Roger van der Weyden, among them the superb example belonging to Boston. There is also an important group of paintings by Hugo van der Goes, an important link between Flemish and Italian painting, and numerous examples of such still mysterious anonymous artists as the Master of St. Gudule, the Master of St. Catherine, etc.

Special efforts were made to secure a complete representation among the later painters, not only of that fascinating master Pieter Brueghel the Elder, but also of his sons and followers. David Teniers the Younger, together with his relatives and his numerous assistants and collaborators, are also extensively represented.

At least half-a-dozen countries are participating in the second part of the exposition, which will consist of miniature displays of national art. Italy has had the happy idea of illustrating in its retrospective collection the particular relations between Bruges and Florence, and the art relations generally between Flanders and Italy. Thus we may find in the Italian section a strong representation of the Sicilian Antonello da Messina, who, after working at Bruges, introduced the method of Jan van Eyck to Venice.

The French section, organized by M. Paul Jamot, presents an epitome of French painting from the Primitives to Courbet, and there are important collections of Dutch and British paintings. The exposition is being held in an immense palace, a permanent structure, which contains some 1200 yards of "line" and affords ample space for the display not only of pictures but of the furniture, tapestries and other art objects.

A Century of American Genre

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

WITH 171 items catalogued, the Whitney Museum of American Art has opened an exhibition entitled "American Genre; the Social Scene in Paintings and Prints," to continue until April 29. Lloyd Goodrich helped to assemble the show and wrote the catalogue foreword. He traces the growth of genre from 1810, when John Lewis Krimmel arrived in Philadelphia and began picturing the life of the city in small paintings, until today when there is "undoubtedly a tendency to make a fetish of the American scene, in reaction against the excessive adulation of the French school a few years ago, and in response to the wave of cultural nationalism that is sweeping the world."

Many of the earlier things shown come as novelties to those not familiar with the work of painters whose reputations were largely confined to Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Their pictures offer their own explanation for the decline of the story-telling canvas in popularity, once there came into the field men who were concerned with the art of a painting as well as its subject, men such as Homer, Eakins, Chase and Weir. These latter, and their sort, were the forerunners of the twentieth - century paintings that the Whitney Museum is showing in its second floor galleries.

* * *

Entirely of primitive interest are Krimmel's pictures, with the badly-drawn figures and naive group arrangements against backgrounds that convey well the furnishings and decorations of the time. Henry Sargent, who lived so long ago in Boston that he studied under Benjamin West, is represented by two dark interiors that have stiff social occasions for subject.

Henry Inman proves himself to be something more than a provincial painter in his "Mumble the Peg." Two boys are at play, and one of them is painted with a feeling for the moving line that escapes the frozen aspect of the figures in a majority of these early pictures. To say that many of these painters depicted people and houses alike as if they were still-life is not to set them apart from painters today, necessarily. Even in the current Academy show the same fault is to be found.

By Charles Deas, who painted in the Middle West in the fifties, is "Shooting the Rapids," a work of considerable crude power. Despite the faulty proportions of the men in the canoe, and a certain theatricalism in their postures, there was a burning emotion behind the brush that set them down on canvas.

Eastman Johnson almost uniformly worked in a self-conscious style that put the subjects of his family portraits into assemblages of priggish attitudes. That he could paint when he wasn't worried about likenesses is proved by "A Sugaring-off," in which the personages at night gathered around a maple sirup kettle have liveliness and variety of action.

* * *

Probably it is best to look upon these pictures generally as a social rather than an artistic record, as the name of the exhibition hints. Only from this point of view are William Sidney Mount's pictures to be wholly admired. His "The Painter's Triumph," "Spearing for Eels," "The Power of Music" and the horse barter subject, "Coming to the Point," are uniformly obvious in sentiment. His abilities as a painter when not seeking primarily to tell a story are evident in his brilliant rendering of landscape in the background of "Spearing for Eels."

Mount could often hit off a figure well, like John G. Brown, who is best known as a painter of newsboys and bootblacks in the long ago. His large oil, "The Longshoreman's Noon," escapes in some of its figures from the posed effect, something that impairs George Caleb Bingham's pictures of pioneering life on river and plain. There is a gracious charm of color as well as Hogarthian humor in David G. Blythe's stage-coach and post office pictures. "Breaking Home Ties," Thomas Hovenden's long-popular picture of a boy's departure from his farm home, is also shown.

Perhaps the strongest representation in the show is given to the work of Winslow Homer and Thomas Eakins, whose quality becomes manifest by contrast with the work of other social painters of their time. In particular, Eakins's command of design is in evidence in "The Swimming Hole," with its seemingly casual use of a great triangle as the basis of his composition. Homer's iridescent "Herring Net" is here, a link of the older school with the new in its interest in men at work. Walter Shirlaw's mural-like "Vermont Quarry" turns the toilers and their horses to pictorial use, and John F. Weir's "Forging the Shaft" is a forerunner of the much-used theme of present-day steelworkers.

The modern section, because of its familiarity, may be passed over quickly, pausing only to note that the inclination to overstate a message was not peculiar to the painters of the past. Often a painting of social content is so emphatic that one turns away defeated of a natural inclination to share in the completion of the picture. But there is much else to enjoy—George Bellows's sardonic satires, Julius Bloch's pictorial "Apple Vendor," John Steuart Curry's "Baptism in Kansas," Edward Hopper's severe "Room in New York," the jeweled color of "Street Shrine" by Jerome Myers, the atmospherics of "Chinese-American Restaurant" by John Sloan, among others.

Mr. Robey as Falstaff

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A SHAKESPEAREAN production at the playhouse which, more than any other, seems to recommend itself as the best existing home for a future National English Theater is, to me, always a desirable thing. "Henry IV," Part one, put on at the central and spacious theater built by Sir Herbert Tree, with the Falstaff entrusted to a world-famous comedian who had played almost no Shakespeare during the whole of his career, was a dramatic experiment typical of Mr. Sidney Carroll's courageous initiative. Moreover, it succeeded; for Mr. George Robey, untrammeled, in this particular role, by the blank verse which had been something of a stumbling block to Mr. Laughton, last season at the Vic., accomplished the rare feat of "getting away," unpracticed, with a heavy Shakespearean lead. On the second night he was first-rate. When he is word-perfect, audiences, in his own first-night phrase, "will hear a lot more" of one of the best Falstaffs of recent years.

The basic qualities of Mr. Robey's pleasing old rogue are vitality and significance, enforced by admirable elocution. He can give point and fresh raciness to line after line, keeping his audience amused, guessing, and expectant all the time; and yet—man of the music hall though he be—never once permitting himself to clown. Most skillfully, and quite legitimately, he adapted to Shakespeare's service his own characteristic trick of pausing to challenge, and almost to rebuke, a laughing audience, with that austerely quizzical stare, which, for all we know to the contrary, may well have been used, in one fashion or another, by many an actor at the Globe. The line, "Equity stirring," become a topical theatrical allusion today, gave Mr. Robey an opportunity of which he made the most; and, in the play within the play, his imitation of Mr. Drinkwater's Henry IV convulsed the house.

I have enlarged somewhat upon the Falstaff, because his occasion was unique, and also because the play is Falstaff's play, and would be tedious without him. Good work, however, is done by many of the other actors, particularly by Mr. Edmund Willard, whose Hotspur, though it might well have been a little more ferocious, was well declaimed througout, and conveyed some of that burning intensity which is inherent in the part. Mr. John Drinkwater's King Henry (Bolingbroke) was spoken and acted with a gracious dignity which gave pleasure—granted that its note of pensive melancholy suggested no more relation to the strong and determined Bolingbroke of "Richard II" than did Mr. Patrick Waddington's somewhat feministic Prince Hal to the conquering hero of "King Henry V." Mr. Waddington did well in the lighter comedy scenes with Falstaff, but could not bring the needful virility to such speeches as, "I will wear a garment all of blood."

Messrs. Oscar, Skillan, Casson and Laurie all did their share in promoting the evening's success, and we enjoyed an occasional glimpse of Miss Sanchia Robertson and Miss Nora Colton (the Ladies Percy and Mortimer) and of the Lady Tree as Mistress Quickly in a play which is fashioned all for men. Mr. Robert Atkins's production was of the soundly traditional kind which we expect from him.

PERCY ALLEN

His Majesty's Theater—Henry IV (Part one), by William Shakespeare. Produced by Robert Atkins, Feb. 28, 1935.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Boys Care More Than They Admit, Says Headmaster

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers Students

'Toughness' Is Often Pretense

Understand a Boy's Inner Crises and You Win Him

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS A young teacher I did not realize how many boys are sensitive—more sensitive in certain respects than girls. I wonder if many teachers starting in their profession recognize this. Many of these teachers are men; they, as I did, seem to forget at times that they were once boys, subject to all of the reactions that come from more or less harsh handling and ill-chosen censuring remarks. It is true, of course, that at certain times one cannot afford, for the good of the boy, to pamper him. A teacher does on occasion have to tell an unruly boy "what is what."

Most boys are intelligent enough and have enough common sense to respond to reasonable treatment. They know when a teacher is right and when they are wrong even though there may be no expressed admission of the fact. One of the things a real teacher should not do is to lose his own self-control when administering discipline of any kind to a boy.

Real Chance to Help

There are many instances in the usual routine of the school day when one may have to be particularly careful to choose the right way of showing a boy the way out of a difficulty. A few examples are to be mentioned here. It is impossible to cover the whole field.

1. *When a boy does not have a lesson prepared on time.* In cases such as this the teacher has the right, of course, to know why the lesson is not ready when it should be. If the excuse is reasonable, nothing need be said except that arrangements should be made to satisfactorily take care of the matter without further argument. But, suppose the excuse is not reasonable. What then! Far too often there is a little war on. The teacher wants to assert his authority; the boy rebels for perhaps no better reason than a desire to "show off." This will be especially true if he has an audience. I have found that here at the first offense is the opportunity for a good teacher to prevent the affair from developing to a point where feelings are hurt and mutual regard between pupil and his instructor lost. A few minutes alone will start the ball rolling in the right direction, perhaps not for all time but for a while. An understanding man can show a receptive boy why lesson tasks should be completed as best they can be on time.

2. *A boy is absent from school without excuse. He has committed the offense of truancy.* Here he comes in contact with the principal. Punishment is due, quite likely it is expected. But there are various ways of handling the situation. "Absent without excuse, John?" "Yes, Sir!" "Ten hours of detention; that is all." No chance here for the boy at all. Perhaps fair enough for chronic offenders, but not for the first "slip."

I recall a case, one of very many, that may be of interest to those who have similar situations to consider. One of our boys "played hookey" at fairly regular intervals. For some time I was unable to find the reason. Finally, when the culprit discovered that I had not forgotten my own boyhood days, the truth came out. The youngster was deeply fascinated by a certain boat that came into port fairly regularly. It acted as a magnet as far as he was concerned. He was willing to risk punishment and the suffering that comes from a guilty conscience in order to see again the "idol of his heart."

When the truth came out, I arranged matters. He was to let me know in advance when the boat was to arrive. Arrangements were made for lesson assignments; the day was spent with the thought clear of guilt. This consideration was appreciated and paid for in renewed effort during all other days.

Pretends It's All "Bunk"

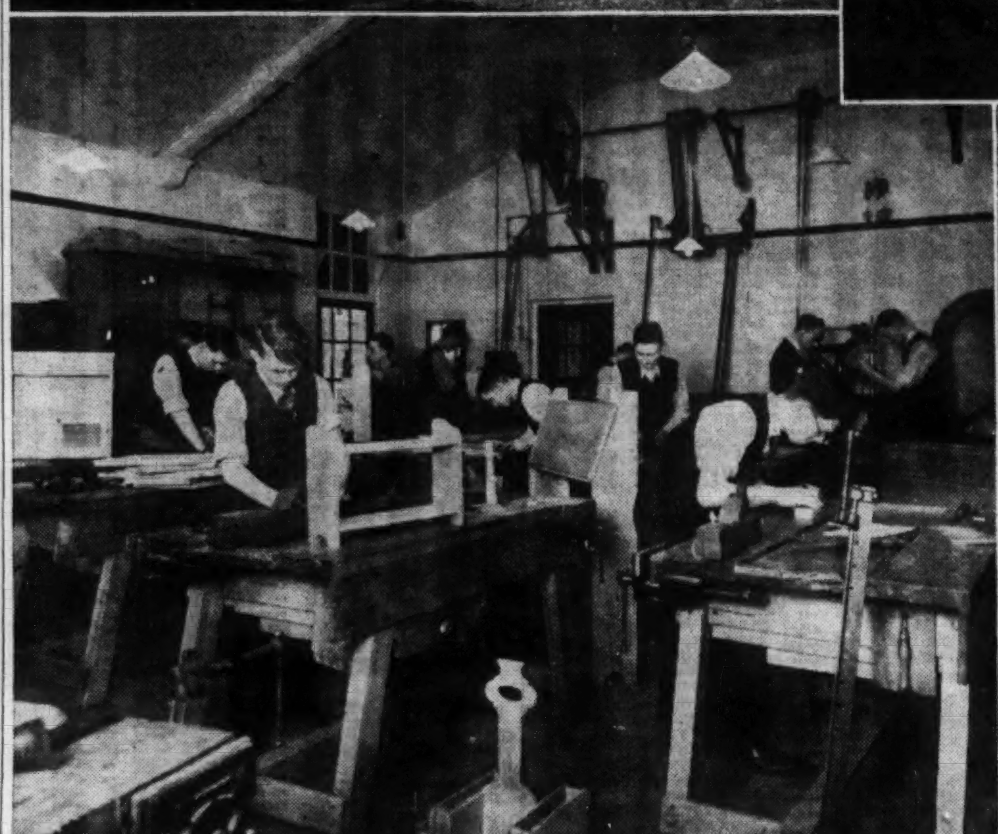
3. *Low marks hurt.* They hurt much more than many realize. I am sure that many parents are not aware how sensitive boys are to low grades. I know a boy right now who is literally afraid of his father every time grades are issued. I firmly believe that in his case, as well as in many others, if the father would only be patient for a time with his son and encourage instead of severely censuring, results would soon be satisfactory.

Encouragement is the best means I know of to bring about desired accomplishment. The way over hard places is best met by a helping hand rather than by a cuff and a harsh word. Boys do have feelings. They must be shown that high standards have to be maintained in school if for no other reason than preparation for high attainment in life activities themselves. A poor report at first should not be accepted by anybody as an indication of poor ones later. Certainly, most boys can be shown how to gradually work away from a low standing toward a better one if there is recognition of the fact that under that sometimes indifferent mask is a boy who wants nothing quite so much as assurance and confidence from an understanding and helpful friend. That friend more often than not should be his teacher. He, above everyone else, must recognize the fact that most boys are sensitive.

4. *Failure in examinations is a hard experience to overcome.* I always dread examination periods. We do not seem to have devised any method as yet better than that of the examination to find out what a boy knows. Much excellent boy-material has in itself been graded low merely because of low examination marks. I have seen many a big "husky" shed copious tears because of poor work in tests, and all this in the face of sincere effort, home lessons faithfully done, and a commendable attitude.

The way I look at this is that the school experience should be a period of growth; a period of conquering; a period during which lessons not found in the textbooks are to be taught and learned. Overcoming sensitiveness is a lesson that a large number of boys have to learn. Those of us who are older and more experienced should accept as a duty the task of helping them.

CHARLES H. SAMPSON



Upper Row — Two Views of Bournville Day Continuation School, Administered by the City of Birmingham (Eng.) Education Authority and Attended by Young Employees of Cadbury Brothers Ltd., Other Local Firms, and Municipal Departments. Center Left—Chemical Laboratory. Lower Left—Girls' Handicraft Class. Lower Right—Boys' Woodwork Class.

The Customer and His Broker

You and the Law Series—57

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BROKER has no right to execute an order for you without your authority. If he does so, you have the right to rescind it. On the other hand, you cannot compel a broker to execute your order. He has a right to refuse to be employed by you if he does not wish to be.

But if you give a broker an order and he executes it, or agrees to do so, the relationship of principal and agent is established. Or, if he executes an order for you but without your authority and you ratify it, the result is the same.

As customer, you have a right to tell your broker the price at which he is to buy your securities and the price at which he is to sell them. He cannot vary the terms of either the purchase or sale, even though you may not be injured by his doing so.

If you give him an order to buy or sell your securities "at the market," it means that he is to buy or sell them at the best price he can at the time he executes your order. It does not refer to the price of the security at the time when you give your order but to the time when he executes it; and he is protected if he acts in good faith and buys or sells them at the best price obtainable at that time, even though he is unable to execute your order at once and the price of the securities has changed in the meantime and to your disadvantage.

A broker is like any other agent in that his interest in a transaction must not be adverse to that of the customer for whom he is acting. Because of this, your broker may not buy the securities which you order him to sell nor sell you his securities if you put in an order for him to buy. In other words, he may not buy from nor sell to himself, that is—unless he tells you the full facts in the situation and gets your consent or approval. If he does so, even though you may not be damaged in any way, and even though he may carry out your order at a better price than the one prevailing in the market, you may reject his transaction and recover back any money you may have paid.

A stock certificate is not considered as property in itself. It is only the evidence of the interest its holder has in a corporation's assets, after all its debts are paid. Therefore, each certificate is the equivalent of every other certificate of the same kind and amount. This

Consulting a Broker.

being the case, if your broker buys certain certificates for you on a margin and later sells those certificates but holds others which he can deliver upon request, he is not considered to have sold your stock.

It is true that a broker must execute the instructions you give, but if he is unable to carry them out in their entirety, he may execute part of them at a time, unless you have asked him not to. And if, after giving a broker an order, you wish to cancel it, you must do so before it is executed. It will be too late to attempt to cancel it after the broker has acted in good faith and carried out your instructions.

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Day School for Factory Youth

Workers at Bournville Attend Cultural Classes One Day a Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

THE Bournville Day Continuation School was the pioneer school of its kind in England. It grew out of Messrs. Cadbury's educational scheme which required the young people in their factory, as a condition of employment there, to attend classes on two or three evenings a week after their day's work was over. It was soon realized that this was asking too much of a boy or girl who had done a full day's work, and the firm then approached the Birmingham Education Committee with a request for day classes to be provided for its juvenile employees. It is interesting to note that this was done five years before the passing of the 1918 Education Act which provided facilities for the establishment of day continuation schools in all parts of the country.

From its beginning the Bournville Day Continuation School was open to the young employees of other firms, and at the present time students from eight local factories are attending the school.

During the school's first year 200 boys between the ages of 16 and 18, and 400 girls between 14 and 16, attended for half a day a week, and were paid for their time at school at the same rate as if they were at work. It was soon arranged that the scheme should include all young employees under the age of 18. At the present time all boys and girls between 14 and 18 attend the school for one complete day each week, clerical workers continue to attend until they are 19, and apprentices to the age of 21. Over-age students may be given leave to attend the school for one voluntary day or half day. There are in all 470 boys and 1250 girls.

Genuinely Interested

For two years, from 1917 to 1919, an interesting experiment in voluntary attendance was tried. Students who were attending the school for one half day a week were offered time off to attend for a second half day, the employers making the necessary arrangements but not paying for the time. There was a remarkably good response to this offer. Quite one third of the students took advantage of it, showing by this that they were not attending school only because they were obliged to do so. The additional time made the widening of the school curriculum possible, and such subjects as art, practical science, domestic science and metal work were included in it.

A little more than 10 years ago the present Day Continuation School buildings were erected by Cadbury Brothers on a site in the middle of the village of Bournville. They included laboratories, workshop, domestic science rooms with equipment for dressmaking and cookery and gymnasia.

From the beginning the work done in both boys and girls' classes has been cultural rather than vocational. The school aims to provide a liberal education which will broaden the outlook of the student and also help him to spend his leisure time profitably. English literature is popular with both girls and boys and receives a good deal of attention. When the boys asked for wireless classes, they were soon arranged for them, partly in school time and partly in the evening. For boys engaged in unskilled work the chief subjects, in addition to English, are mathematics, history, geography and craft work of various kinds. For apprentices to skilled trades, such as engineering, printing and carpentry, machine drawing, applied mechanics, and practical mathematics form the basis of the course. These boys are all over 16, and, unless they have come from secondary schools, have already spent two years at the Day Continuation School taking the ordinary course.

For Clerical Workers

For the clerical workers a course with a commercial bias has been arranged. In addition to the ordinary subjects they take French, business knowledge, and the theory and practice of commerce. In the case of the older students commercial law and company law are substituted for arithmetic and geography. But shorthand and bookkeeping are not taught in the Day Continuation School. They are regarded as vocational subjects which should be studied elsewhere. In the case of both boys and girls particular attention is paid to physical training, including swimming.

A special class is held for boys who wish to matriculate, and quite a number have not only done this but have gone on to universities, where some of them have had distinguished careers. A special university scholarship is being founded this year to celebrate the Day Continuation School's twenty-first birthday.

Civics is one of the subjects studied, and in connection with this visits are paid to law courts, infant welfare centers, public libraries and municipal buildings. Biology is studied by the girls at fourteen, human physiology at fifteen, first aid and home nursing at sixteen, and at seventeen, mothercraft and child training. Good work is done in home crafts—cookery, millinery, dressmaking—and in art as applied to the home.

Teachers report that occasionally they are cheered by astonishing intellectual progress, but this is unusual. On the other hand, it is stated that "very great changes take place in manner and behavior, in breadth of outlook, in growth of general intelligence and powers of thought and reasoning, in the accumulation of knowledge and ideas, and in an increased sense of responsibility."

The Parent

These Boys Have Always Been Treated as Pals

California

Dear Editor:

How much I have enjoyed this column no one will ever know! As children are very dear to me I never tire of devoting time and effort in their behalf, they are so worth while and respond so readily to love.

We have had the joy of raising two sons who are now 19 and 20 years of age, and we most certainly reaped bounteous crops from seeds of kindness and an understanding heart, which we have tried to express. The boys have always been treated as "pals," the effort on our part being to see their viewpoint at all ages, and if our decisions varied, to explain to them that Daddy and Mother have had more experience and for the present they would abide by the latters' decision. We have many times told them that parents are not always right, but that to be obedient is a spiritual law and when we found our conclusions were incorrect, we never hesitated to admit it to the children.

Our lads spent five happy years in the Boy Scout organization, both becoming Eagle Scouts, and continuing to take merit badges long afterward. Much of one's education is gained outside of the classroom and parents who are willing to devote the time can share much of this knowledge with their children, thus helping to strengthen the tie that binds. (Mrs.) E. W. B.

What Do Others Think?

Wisconsin

Dear Friends:

I would like to know what others think about mothers and fathers depriving themselves to educate their children along various lines.

Sometimes our children do not seem to appreciate enough to reciprocate by trying to help about the house in little things that really count, such as obedience, neatness, punctuality, etc. I try to put myself in their places, remembering that I was once a little girl myself. It seems difficult to overcome the sense of remorse that tries to overwhelm me at the recollection of all the money my aunt (who brought me up) spent on me, besides the time trying to make something of me, and how I never knew what appreciation was. I knew nothing at all about the struggles and deprivations until too late. I feel confused about it at times and hope to get a better understanding.

Our eight-year-old son is taking violin lessons. He is really interested and seems to be learning rapidly. I receive good reports from his teacher but I have to keep at him to get him to practice, and he doesn't seem to show much appreciation. Perhaps I expect too much—but it seems to me that children, for their own good, should be made to earn whatever they have, especially any special favors such as extra lessons, shows, etc., when these mean real sacrifice on the part of the parents. I heartily agree with the mother who wrote in an article in the Parents' Column that a mother must be a little bit of everything—a Jill of all trades and above all must have a keen understanding and appreciation.

But this is what troubles me: I do not want the children to have things handed to them on a platter and be all "gimmie and get"—I want them to give also—to learn to love and serve—for that is what really brings happiness. How can it best be done?

I dislike to see them deprived of cultural opportunities which children should receive, and which go to make up real character, and help to build the kind of an individual who can cope with the world. When I talk to them earnestly, they seem to understand somewhat. At least they seem to have an earnest desire to try to do what is right, but it doesn't last long. I often wonder how other parents handle these problems, which must be common to all.

I would also like to know how other mothers have handled the fingernail-biting habit. I have said that our two older children, a son 8 and daughter 11, are to be deprived of the privilege of attending any shows until their fingernails have grown out, but thus far (after weeks have elapsed), have seen very little change. Perhaps that is not the best way to handle the situation.

I am so grateful for ideas received from the Parents' Column and wish to thank those mothers who have shared the valuable lessons they have learned. (Mrs.) F. B.

Lessons in Self-Reliance

California

Dear Editor:

I have had so much help from reading the experiences of others that I want to give a little of my own which I hope may help other parents.

First, let me tell of a way I found to help our little daughter learn to dress herself when very tiny. Garments like sleepers and little union suits become entangled so easily in baby hands. So I formed the habit of spreading each garment out on the floor neatly, and she quickly learned to slip into even the most complicated ones. As I was careful to buy only those which buttoned in front, she was dressing herself and fastening everything when still very young. And she enjoyed it. Self-reliance is a great thing to teach them, and although at first it sometimes requires more loving patience than for the mother to do everything herself, yet the reward is great, both for mother and child.

Another common problem which we solved in a somewhat uncommon way was that of leaving the children behind, when we were going out, without scenes or unhappiness. Before our little daughter could walk, when her Daddy left for business in the morning, he would take her in the car to the next corner and back—just a few hundred feet. Then, whenever we would both go away in the car, we would do the same thing—always just that far—and when she came back, she was perfectly ready to be taken out and left at home—never expected anything more. All this notwithstanding the fact that we frequently did take her with us wherever we went, but that did not "spoil" her. She would even stay at home with comparative strangers, and would watch us drive away after she had had her little ride, with a big smile and a happy wave. Neighbors up and down the street in two neighborhoods noticed and remarked about it.

I hesitated to write this until it had been further tested. Now, however, we have done the same thing with our little son, four years younger, and the results are the same. When he has had his ride, he gets out without a murmur. From the experience of another family, however, who tried this method with an older child, I would say that it should be started early, before they learn to walk.

If these homely bits from our experience will help anyone I will be very glad, for I have long wished to offer something to The Parent in return for the good I receive from it. (Mrs.) E. M. R.

Annual Conference

The Fourteenth Annual Conference of the International Student Service will open on Friday, July 26 and close on Thursday, Aug. 1, 1935, at "Woudschoten," near Zeist, Holland.—*Institute of International Education.*

Vocabulary Solitaire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ORGANIZATION, concreteness, directness and the methods of attack in theme writing can be taught in a classroom. The teacher, moreover, can emphasize the need of wide reading and even require students to read good models, but to replace paucity of words with profusion more than classroom attention is needed. The writer well remembers how his roommate at college always read with a dictionary at his elbow, and after looking up each word would place a mark in one of two columns headed 'L' and 'W.'

"Why," I asked him, nodding to the paper upon which he seemed to be keeping score, "do you do that?"

"When I first entered college," he replied, "I found that my greatest troubles in writing were due to an inadequate variety of words and phrases. When I asked my teacher what steps could be taken to build up my aggregation of words, his reply was wide reading and constant use of the dictionary. I began to read with a dictionary at my elbow, but it seemed that I was using it under compulsion. It took time to look up each word, and my patience was exhausted easily. Soon I returned to my former habit, and I began to slide over words whose meanings I did not know.

"Then I devised this game. When I came to a word which was not a part of my vocabulary, I would read the sentence over a few times and try to figure out the word's meaning before I turned to the dictionary. Each new word became my opponent—could I or could I not figure out its meaning? Since I played it like a game, I kept score.

"I don't need to do this all of the time," he pointed to his scorecard, "but I do it now, only occasionally, so that I can see how my batting average is increasing. I have already reached that state where I have a feeling for the value of words, the cleverness of an author's phrasing, and the difference in meaning between synonyms. Each new word is a curiosity, and it holds the key to a treasure. My vocabulary has increased rapidly, and I have found that this has not only enhanced my writing but also my speech in both precision and expressiveness."

This young chap had taught himself "the art of using a dictionary," for he realized that this "art" was nothing more than a good habit, and like other good habits, after enough momentum had been supplied to give it a start, it carried along under its own power.

It is surprising that so many of us are poor in the midst of plenty. There is little or no excuse for a poor vocabulary. The libraries are stocked with books which afford us an opportunity for wide and careful reading; and the "art of using a dictionary" is within the reach of everyone.

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Listed Stock Quotations • Some Stocks Make Moderate Gains in Quiet New York Market • Commodity and Money Markets

Some Stocks Make Moderate Gains in Quiet New York Market

Moderate Demand For Steel Issues Market Feature

Sloss-Sheffield Shares Active in Otherwise Quiet Trading

By Forrest Price

Professional traders are still sitting tight.

There is neither fun nor money in such an attitude but they figure it is only the safe way to behave in the circumstances.

It was another quiet stock market today, total transfers for the two-hour session amounting to only 250,000 shares.

Price movement was somewhat mixed, mostly on the up side.

The steels and rails furnished about the only feature.

Sloss Sheffield came to the front and center, the preferred advancing 3 points and the common nearly as much. U. S. Steel and other steel issues ruled firm.

Although Cuban American Sugar preferred advanced about 2 points the American Sugar Refining issues declined a point or more.

Both of the West Penn Electric issues advanced well. There was not much doing in the other utilities.

U. S. Smelting, Motor Products, Kinney and Bohn Aluminum were good gainers.

United Fruit moved up about 2 points to a new high for the year.

On the down side of the market were Colorado & Southern preferred, United Biscuit and Macy.

Bond prices were mixed. Trading in this division was quiet. Secondary rails managed to improve slightly while some others of the carrier class receded somewhat. Utilities also were mixed. A miscellaneous group, including Chile Copper 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Western Union 5s, and American Telephone 5s, edged up slightly. Such loans as Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Atchison 4s and American Smelting 5s slipped off moderately. Most of the foreign group moved forward.

Among the commodities cotton pursued a quiet course. The grains generally were firm.

New bond offerings are beginning to make their appearance. Nearly $150,000,000 new issues came out this week, the largest volume in nearly four years. It is true that a large proportion of these was for refunding purposes, but nevertheless they will have the effect of encouraging other offerings, and more likely will follow soon.

New financing is what is needed to give business the desired fillip. But at present business is extremely cautious, and men of affairs refuse to take any more chances than can be helped while there are so many uncertainties.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We would keep accounts in a strong position to take advantage of the situation as it develops.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: If the business situation is without any particularly outstanding features, at least it maintains a fairly even tone in the face of many legislative uncertainties. Easily the strongest point is the automotive industry. Production for the first two months was 658,000 cars, against 404,000 last year. The current week's estimated total of 100,000 units exceeded the peak of last year and is close to another high mark set during the week ended July 12, 1930, when 102,000 cars were manufactured.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: Nearly every intelligent person realizes that the general run of well-seasoned issues are not dear at current quotations, in fact, even with business not as favorable as could be desired many of them are really behind business developments; but as frequently pointed out it is not so much a question of price as it is that people are afraid. They don't know what is going to happen and in consequence are assuming a decidedly cautious attitude, and this sort of thing will be the rule rather than the exception until we have a clearer idea as to where we are heading.

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Warren Institution for Savings ... Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank ... Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank ... Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank ... Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury ... Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank ... Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank ... Apr. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank ... Apr. 22

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank ... Apr. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank ... Apr. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings ... Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank ... Apr. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings ... Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank ... Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank ... Apr. 6
Brookline Savings Bank ... Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank ... Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge ... Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank ... Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea ... Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank ... Apr. 20

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

'Slantdrilling' Converts Oil Well From a 'Duster' Into Big Producer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — Whipstocking or "slantdrilling" has converted the Union Oil Company's Kernco No. 3-A from a "duster" into one of the biggest producers in the Mountain View district.

Early this winter, after drilling to a depth of 5600 feet, the well seemed to be a total loss. This was on account of the fact that the vertical hole was on the unproductive side of the Mountain View fault.

The Mountain View oil sands are found in a narrow faulted anticline, more than a mile deep and about seven miles long. The Union operators plugged the old hole back to approximately 1200 feet and, using the whip stock, redrilled the hole in a slanting direction to a depth of 5670 feet.

The well just came in with an estimated daily initial flow of 4580 barrels, testing 29 gravity, and a daily output of 1,950,000 cubic feet of gas.

Drop in Slaughter Of Cattle Expected

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30 — The Commodity Research Bureau forecasts a decrease in the slaughter of cattle in the United States in its spring survey of the hide industry.

"Generally speaking," says the report, "the number of cattle slaughtered is dependent on the number of cattle on the farms in the United States and the demand for meats.

"The recent drought has caused herds to be drastically reduced and many years will be required to re-establish these herds. The farm population has been reduced from 68,300,000 to 60,700,000 head and is now the smallest number since 1930. This means that animals must be held back from slaughter for breeding purposes.

"The holding back of animals and the small number on farms will affect the production of hides. In the year 1930, with a cattle population slightly less than at present, we produced only 12,900,000 hides compared with 18,900,000 in 1934. In analyzing prospects for 1935, it appears doubtful that we will produce more hides than in 1930."

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Co-Operatives Make Good Gains in 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—Gains in volume of business in 1934 ranging from 30 per cent to 70 per cent above 1933 sales were reported by the seven regional co-operative wholesale associations comprising National Co-operatives, Inc.

The aggregate volume of business was $19,200,000, with a total net saving of $349,620. These figures are for wholesale activities only and do not include the retail sales of local co-operatives affiliated with the central organizations.

The seven organizations federated into National Co-operatives, Inc. are Consumers' Co-operative Association (formerly Union Oil Co-operative) North Kansas City, Farmers' Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, Midland Co-operative Wholesale, Minneapolis, Central Co-operative Wholesale, Superior, Wis., Farm Bureau Oil Company, Indianapolis, Columbus, Lansing and Harrisburg, Consumers Co-operatives Associated, Amarillo, Texas, and Pacific Supply Co-operative, Walla Walla, Wash.

These associations deal chiefly in gasoline, oil and farm supplies but have added to those commodities farm machinery, tires, groceries and general merchandise and are committed to a program of constant expansion. Four of the organizations operate their own oil compounding plants as first steps toward co-operative production.

Money Markets

New Haven Railroad Reports Deficit Of $5,532,144 in 1934

Gross revenues of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company showed an increase during 1934 over the previous year for the first time since 1929, it is revealed in the annual report of President Howard S. Palmer. Passenger business gained $1,163,650, or 5.7 per cent, and freight $764,014, or 2 per cent.

The deficit for the year was $5,532,144, however, or $678,282 larger than the year previous, the figures being before guaranties of $1,123,439 on separately operated properties, but after allowing for depreciation and equipment retirement charges of $4,001,144.

Of the increased deficit, $494,448 is accounted for by charges incident to the Railroad Retirement Act, now pending decision of the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality.

Other factors include the higher cost of fuel and other materials arising from NRA code requirements, restoration of wage reductions on July 1, last, and exceptionally high expenses, due to the very severe winter conditions in January and February.

South Dakota Farm Price Level 83 Points Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKINGS, S. D.—The farmers of South Dakota, as well as other states of the Northwest, are coming into their own so far as the farm price level increase is concerned, according to Mr. T. Hilliard Cox, of the agricultural economics department of the South Dakota Agricultural College in Brookings.

He states that the farm price level in South Dakota increased from 40 in March, 1933, to 123 in December, 1934, an increase of 83 points.

"This is truly a remarkable rise," he said, "when it is considered that the index of prices paid by the farmer for things which he uses in living and production increased from 100 to 126 for the same period, an increase of only 26 points. With South Dakota farmers selling at 123 per cent of the pre-war level and buying at 126 per cent of the pre-war level, the buying power for December, 1934, stands at 98 per cent as compared with 100 per cent before the World War."

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	10.98	11.06	10.98	11.03	+.02
July	11.06	11.12	11.06	11.09	+.02
October	10.63	10.64	10.56	10.56	—.03
December	10.68	10.68	10.58	10.58	—.10
January	10.71	10.71	10.64	10.64	—.05

Spots 11.30. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.13	6.14	6.13	6.13	+.01
July	6.07	6.08	6.07	6.07	+.01
October	5.82	5.83	5.81	5.81	
December	5.79	5.79	5.78	5.79	—.02
January	5.79	5.80	5.78	5.79	

Tone at close steady.

Dividend Declarations

The trustees of the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates declared a dividend of $1.12½ a share on the 4½ per cent prior preference stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15 being the regular quarterly dividend. Also a dividend of $1.50 a share upon the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15 being the regular quarterly dividend.

Telautograph Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share, thus placing common on an 80-cent annual basis, compared with $1 previously. Dividend is payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Livestock Market Undertone Better With Price Rise

Cattle and Hog Receipts Smaller Than Week and Year Ago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 30—All classes livestock carried an improved undertone, strong to higher prices being evident compared with late last week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Cattle and hog receipts were smaller than last week and sharply below a year earlier, while sheep and lamb supplies showed considerable increases over a week and year earlier.

Fed steers and yearlings advanced fully 25c this week with trade alternately active and slow. Small runs provided the main stimulating influence, buying for numbers accounting for the activity on some days.

Strictly choice heavy steers sold up to $14.20 again this week, while long yearlings made $13.75. Comparatively few choice offerings were available during the period, most of the run being eligible to $9-$12.50, the average price for fed steers and yearlings being around $10.60. Heifers advanced mostly 50c, yearlings reaching $11.50 with several loads and lots $10.50-$11.25.

The cow market ruled 25c higher, low cutters and cutters selling at $3.25-$4.25, and beef cows largely $5-$8.50, best $9.50. Weighty sausage bulls sold steady at $5.75 down. Most vealers turned at $7.50-$8.50, odd head to $9.50, about in line with a week earlier. Most stock steers went out at $6.50-$8, shortfed feeders $8-$9.35.

The hog market closed generally 5-10c higher compared with Friday of last week, pigs showing more upturn, while packing sows held steady. Receipts continued light, being approximately half the size they were a year earlier. Lard and the wholesale fresh pork market showed considerable price improvement this week.

The week's top on hogs was $9.25, with closing peak $9.10. Late bulk better grade 200-250 pound weights sold at $8.95-$9.05 and 250-390 pounds $8.90-$9. Desirable 160-200 pounds turned at $8.50-$9, with light lights $8.15-$8.50, and good slaughter pigs $7.25-$8. Most packing sows were eligible to $8.20-$8.35.

Slaughter lambs and ewes closed about steady with a week earlier, the increase in supplies being offset by mild improvement in the dressed trade. The first California springers of the season arrived locally on direct billing Monday. The week's top on wooled lambs was $8.40, with bulk 83-100 pound weights $7.75-$8.25. Clipped lambs brought $7-$7.35. Aged native ewes sold mainly at $4-$5.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; rails and metals higher.

Bonds: Irregular; foreign loans recover.

Curb: Easy; utilities improve.

Foreign Exchanges: Mixed; sterling heavy.

Cotton: Quiet; domestic and foreign trade buying.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Foreign

Paris—Trading was uneasy, and prices highly irregular on the Bourse today. Rentes advanced sharply, but receded later, the 3 per cent issue closing lower while the four and a half shares ended higher. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—An upward trend prevailed on the Boerse today. The closing was firm.

London—Closed.

New Lumber Business

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—New business in the lumber industry continues to run well above the current level of production. For the week ended March 23, says the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the mills received orders for a volume which exceeded the week's production by 14 per cent. It was slightly heavier than in the preceding week and about even with the corresponding week last year.

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Exchange Shows $1,060,890 Deficit During the Year

Second Time Street Ever Revealed Report—Cash Holdings Lower

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—For the second time in its long history the New York Stock Exchange yesterday removed the screen which has heretofore served to make its own financial position one of Wall Street's most closely guarded secrets.

The exchange issued for public inspection its income account and balance sheet for the year ended Dec. 31, 1934, showing comparisons with the previous year.

Big Operating Loss

The statement, a consolidated affair, embracing the exchange and its various subsidiaries, showed the organization incurred an operating loss of $1,060,890 during the year.

This and some other items in the financial summary bore testimony to the dearth of business about which the exchange brokers have been complaining for a long time.

In a financial statement issued last fall—the first ever issued by the exchange—it was shown that the 1933 operations resulted in a net loss of $199,121. This statement was submited to the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the organization's application for registration as a national exchange under the Security Act.

Income from widely diversified sources, including the Exchange Barber Shop, totaled $6,965,469 and total expenses were $8,026,359. In 1933 the income was $7,484,795 and the outgo $7,683,916.

The balance sheet, also consolidated, and thus covering the finances of the subsidiaries as well as the exchange itself, showed total assets and liabilities of $42,223,671. At the end of 1933 the figure on resources and liabilities was $43,846,054.

Cash Holdings Drop

Holdings of cash were reported at $2,042,251, compared with $2,111,738 at the end of the previous year. In such items on the asset side as holdings of U. S. Government bonds and other securities and property account the changes from 1933 were of a minor character.

On the liability side, the principal changes were in accounts payable, at $260,798 against $125,845 a year earlier, and in "equity representing the interest in the exchange of all members" which was placed at $26,763,397, compared with $27,570,287 at the end of 1933.

The income account showed decreased revenue from branch office registration fees, stock clearing corporation charges, and interest and dividends. Suggestive of a better observance of the exchange rules by members, the amount of fines collected was down to about $10,000 from nearly $40,000 in the previous year.

World Production Of Silver Increases

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—World silver production in February amounted to 14,801,000 ounces compared with 15,717,000 ounces in January and 13,390,000 ounces in February of 1934, says a report from the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Production for the first two months of this year totaled 30,518,000 ounces compared with 27,855,000 in the like period of 1934.

The United States produced 3,411,000 ounces of silver in February compared with 2,722,000 ounces in January and 1,938,000 ounces in February of last year.

In Mexico, the output in February is estimated at 5,500,000 ounces, compared with 6,000,000 in January and 5,400,000 in February, 1934. Canada dropped to 905,000 in February from 1,531,000 in January and 1,351,000 February, last year.

Refined silver bullion imports in the United States in February were 26,156,000 ounces compared with 29,538,000 ounces in January and 5,056,000 ounces in February last year.

Farm Product Prices Decline Three Points

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—A drop of three points in the general level of farm product prices since Feb. 15 was reported yesterday by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The price index stood at 108 per cent of the pre-war average on March 15, compared with 111 per cent on Feb. 15. The drop was attributed to "a general decline in crop prices and seasonal downturns in prices of dairy and poultry products."

Life Insurance in Force In U. S. Gains 1 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—Life insurance in force in the United States on Jan. 1 totaled $104,276,410,173, an increase of $1,057,290,295 or 1 per cent in 1934, according to actual figures of 276 legal reserve companies as prepared by the National Underwriter Company. Premium on stock fire and marine companies increased 7.5 per cent in 1934 to $673,652,295.

Motor vehicle premiums show a $12,000,000 gain, the report says, or 16 per cent to a total of $87,948,015 in 1934. Stock fire companies on Jan. 1 had admitted assets of $1,985,824,293, capital of $313,229,276, a net surplus of $822,882,017, a $150,898,722 increase.

Foreign fire companies wrote $104,251,768 premiums in the United States in 1934. Mutual fire companies, excluding factory and local farm mutuals, wrote $101,097,358 net premiums and have $236,089,015 in admitted assets.

General Motors Stockholders Drop Only 6 P. C. in Number

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Total of 350,164 at End of 1934 Compares With All-Time Peak of 372,284 in March 31, 1933—About 150,000 Own 10 Shares Each or Less

While the growth in the number of General Motors stockholders has practically been continuous since incorporation until 1933, it may be pointed out in the above chart, included in the company's annual report made public this week, that the roster at the end of 1934 holds at about the same level as the year before.

The total number on the books of the world's biggest auto producer stood at 350,164 on Dec. 31, 1934. This is 22,120 less than the number of registered owners of stock on March 31, 1933, when the peak of 372,284 was reached, but is 151,564, or 76 per cent, more than at the end of 1929.

It is particularly interesting to note that 150,000 individuals, or about 43 per cent of the total, have holdings of 10 shares each or less, and that 82 per cent have holdings of 50 shares each or less.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the first two months of this year, there was considerable talk, in British financial circles, of the possibility of exchange stabilization. It was widely felt that Great Britain and the United States had both come to the end of their nationalistic tether, that the gold bloc countries only needed the assurance of exchange stability to relax their policies of deflation, and that therefore we need not fear being tied to a deflationary system if we were once more to stabilize the pound against gold currencies. When sterling slumped at the end of February, forecasts of stabilization became more positive than ever; for the exchange seemed to have passed out of the control of the British authorities, and stabilization appeared to be the only alternative to a flight from the pound which would seriously injure our financial prestige.

A Blow to Stabilization

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, perhaps the sultan of cold water-throwers, doused these hopes—or calmed these fears—in no undecided terms in the House of Commons on March 7. The internal value of the pound was unshaken, he said. We stood between two countries now on gold—France and the United States—whose currencies were out of economic adjustment with each other. If we were back on the gold standard, and the policy of either France or the United States were to force us to lose gold, the consequent deflation would restrict enterprise and increase unemployment. Mr. Chamberlain did not believe that we should now "take the risks of putting the pound at the mercy of either the franc or the dollar." The statement brought the fall of the pound to a halt with a jerk, but it can scarcely be considered a profound defense of a policy of repecting all moves toward stabilization. Is not the franc "at the mercy" of the pound and the dollar today? It is at their mercy in exactly the same sense as the pound would be at the mercy of gold currencies were it back on the gold standard, namely, that unpalatable internal policies are made compulsory by exchange considerations. It is surely a great mistake to suppose that the gold bloc countries masochistically enjoy the pains of deflation.

The Pound and Gold

As for the professed fears of a loss of gold, under ordinary conditions on the gold standard there could scarcely be a more sudden and violent movement against sterling than occurred in the last week of February and the first week of March of this year. Yet what happened to our gold resources upon this occasion? The Bank of England sold no gold at all during that fortnight. Imports of gold into Great Britain totalled £5,300,000, against exports of £6,400,000. The pound fell from a little over 73½ francs to a little over 71 francs—practically the whole of the fall having been concentrated in the second half of the period in question.

Briefly, in the first of those two weeks, there was a fall of roughly 50 centimes in the value of the pound in Paris, coupled with a net export of £2,000,000 of gold; in the second week, there was a fall of nearly two francs, coupled with a net import of £1,000,000 of gold. Of course we have no idea what amount of foreign exchange assets the Exchange Equalization Account had to sell, but on the above evidence it looks as if our present gold reserves (£192,500,000 in the Bank of England, plus an unknown quantity in the hands of the Exchange Equalization Account) were adequate to withstand such bear attacks as might follow our "putting ourselves at the mercy of the franc and the dollar."

The reserve of notes in the banking department of the Bank of England, which represents the bank's available reserve against contingencies, stands at £72,500,000. Currency conditions, and still more the controversies about them, are indeed topsy-turvy. The Chancellor's case against stabilization rested on the argument that we might be forced to raise interest rates in defense of our reserves—raise them, that is to say, in comparison with those ruling in foreign countries. Yet it is precisely the necessity of defense against the unstable pound that keeps foreign interest rates up to an artificial level.

Parliament and Pepper

On the same day as the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his pronouncement on exchange stability, the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, had the task of replying to the debate on the recent trouble in the London commodity markets, especially those for pepper, shellac and tin. His speech gave general satisfaction to the House of Commons. For while denying vehemently that the trouble had been a "Stavisky affair," or that any single member of the House had been in any way suspected, he promised that the Official Receiver's investigation into the affairs of Messers. James and Shakespeare, who failed in the pepper crash, would be fearless and would have the widest possible scope.

"We are going to have the whole truth out," he said. In his view, the whole trouble centered around the fact that in the pepper market there was no settling day. A settling day once a week or once a fortnight would have prevented the building up of a secret speculative position of such dimension. That is true enough, as far as the minor question of pepper gambling goes; but an issue which agitates Parliament and the public much more profoundly is that of nominee holding of shares in public companies.

The statutory registers of shareholders of the companies which were involved, directly or indirectly, in the commodity crash were found to include large blocks under such pseudonyms as "Lloyds Bank nominees"—a practice which in most cases may be entirely innocent but which defeats one of the most important purposes, as far as the public is concerned, of the Companies Act. This is one of the points on which present United States law seems, in its greater rigor, to have a definite advantage over the milder British statute.

Railroads Spend $625,000,000 in 1934

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP) — The railroads, largest shopper in the country, laid $167,250,000 more on the nation's counters in 1934 than during the previous year.

They spent, Railway Age reported today, a total of $625,000,000, 18.4 per cent of earnings, compared to $457,750,000, or 14.1 per cent in 1933. And it looks as though they will spend even more in 1935.

Incomplete reports, the magazine found, indicate expenditures of $46,500,000 for January and $48,000,000 for February, both higher than the sums spent in the like months of 1934 and only partly accounted for by material price increases.

The same roads spent $445,000,000 in 1932, $694,000,000 in 1931, $1,038,500,000 in 1930, $1,329,530 in 1929, $1,271,341 in 1928.

Seven New Banks Open In Four Different States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 30—New banking offices offering service to the public during the past week numbered seven and included four states, according to Rand McNally & Co.

The report shows two of these institutions are new, three are new branch offices and two are reopened banks. They are located in the states of Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan and North Carolina. Two banks were succeeded by others, and six banking offices were discontinued.

Foreign Prices For Wheat Well Under American

No Heavy Liquidation Is Expected by Traders at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 30—Unfavorable crop news with a relatively strong trend in foreign markets much of the week inspired moderate buying of wheat at times, but there was no more disposition to follow the rallies than has been the case for some time past.

Since March 1, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Buenos Aires have gained on Chicago. This has been encouraging but the world price level is still so far below our quotations, that the situation has been changed only a little.

The ceiling of foreign prices is still low, and so close to an import basis, that buyers display little confidence. At the same time the open interest has shrunk to a point where no heavy liquidation is threatened in our markets, and the uncertainty over the crop is so great, that there is considerable confidence shown in absorbing wheat on moderate recessions.

Another short crop would be more serious this year than last because of the fact that stocks are decreasing at a rate which will leave only little carry-over this season, whereas on July 1 last year, there was such a big reserve of old wheat, that we have managed to get along nicely even with the short crop of 1935.

Two diverse features continue to affect general sentiment. One is the sluggish European demand, which has failed to expand as expected, and the other is the cumbersome surplus in Canada.

Any improvement in the Canadian situation hinges on a broadening of the European demand. Unless this develops Canada will carry over a big surplus, which will threaten our markets.

So far as the southern growers are concerned, Australia is rapidly cutting down its surplus due to the excellent volume of business to the Orient, and Argentina now has a surplus of only 100,000,000 bushels for export. The Argentine crop is officially estimated at 238,000,000 bushels, compared with 286,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Old crop developments have favored holders. Stocks are decreasing steadily in all positions, while flour sales increased materially this week.

April farm reserve estimates are expected to be extremely bullish, as it is believed there has been heavy feeding of wheat on farms in many sections; terminal stocks are reflecting the smallest receipts in many years.

There has been a little tendency for the May deliveries to firm relative to the later options. This is natural in view of the decreasing stocks of all grains and the extremely small receipts.

In corn the trade has been swayed by the strong domestic developments on one side and the promise of more imports on the other. So far as receipts, cash prices at western markets, and offerings from the country are concerned the corn situation is strong.

Steel Employment At Highest Level Since July, 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—The steel industry reports that employment in the industry increased to 420,397 during the month of February, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This is the highest number since July of last year when 424,126 employees were on the pay rolls. It compares with a total of 407,071 employees in January and with 408,298 in February, 1934.

Average hourly wage rate paid by the industry in February was the highest since employment and payroll records have been collected by the institute.

Employees receiving hourly, piecework or tonnage wage rates were paid an average of 65.8 cents per hour in February, 1935. The previous high was established in January of this year when employees earned an average of 65.5 cents per hour. In February, 1934, wage earning employees averaged 58.7 cents per hour.

A 6 per cent increase over the preceding month in the average number of hours worked weekly by wage earning employees was also shown in the report. Average work week in February was 35.6 hours, compared with 33.6 hours in January and 31.9 hours in February, 1934.

Total steel pay rolls in February, 1935, were $44,212,859—up 25 per cent from the pay rolls of $35,424,791 in February, 1934. Due to the fewer number of working days the February, 1935, pay rolls were slightly below the total of $44,328,552 paid to employees in January.

Treasury Favors Calling Remaining 4th Liberty Bonds

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Treasury officials look with favor, informed sources believe, on the idea of calling in soon the remaining portion of the Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent bonds. This would wind up such long-term bond refinancing until 1940.

Involved in the operation, if it took place, would be bonds amounting to about $1,300,000,000. They could be called April 15 for redemption six months later.

A Treasury offer to exchange lower interest bonds for these securities would be a move to retire the last of the wartime bond issues. It would clear the field of all bonds which can be called before the spring of 1940.

Officials are inclined to favor the step for two main reasons. The first is the saving that would result to the Treasury from lowering the interest rate. Secondly, it would further reduce the number of outstanding bonds which contain the gold clause, promising payment in gold or its equivalent.

A total of $1,875,000,000 of the Fourth Libertys is to be redeemed on April 15 through a refunding operation which offers 20-25-year bonds, bearing 2⅞ per cent, in exchange.

Retail Business During the Week In Upward Surge

Sales Generally 3 to 10 P. C. Above 1934—Industry Also Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—As consumer buying of spring merchandise is now rapidly gaining momentum, retail sales in many sections of the country reached the largest total for any week thus far this year, reports the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review of business. In some instances gains rose to 20 to 30 per cent compared with last week.

Taking the country as a whole, retail sales were higher by 3 to 10 per cent than for the comparative period of 1934.

Referring to the rise in wholesale trade, the review says the "largest percentage of increase in wholesale orders now is being recorded for the agricultural districts, as present livestock prices, even after deducting the advanced costs of feeds, leave a cash income which exceeds that of a year ago, and orders from this direction are expected to follow a more definite inclining trend during the next three months."

The spring volume of orders in the paint trade will be the largest in four or five years, the analysis says. Nor is this gain confined to paint and wallpapers, but extends to window glass, sashes, doors and roofing materials, "indicating renewed interest in the upkeep of homes, as well as repairs and renovations to commercial buildings." The review estimates that approximately two thirds of this increase may be attributed to the Government's home-modernization program.

In reference to long-term planning, the report reminds that "while the application of much of the recent appropriation of $4,000,000,000 to public works projects will make more money available for merchandise acquisition, its benefits may not be marked until early fall."

"The absence of any abrupt rise in industrial operations during March," the report says, "probably is to be interpreted that the seasonal peaks will not be reached until late in April or early May."

The Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer registered an increase for the first time in five weeks, rising from 70.4 to 70.9.

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BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES
[illegible] Christian Science Monitor.

Monitor Movie Guide

Nelson Eddy, Concert Baritone, Pleases in 'Naughty Marietta'

By E. C. S.

Ten Dollar Raise (Fox)—Bookkeeper's dream of a house and lot of his own is dashed when he finds that he has bought a swamp, but all ends well when the mud turns out to be valuable. Edward Everett Horton, Karen Morley, Alan Dinehart.

Behind the Green Lights (Mascot)—It takes the flattered heroine a long time to realize that she is working for a shady lawyer, much to the distress of her father, the policeman, and her suitor, a detective. For those who are not tired of crooks. Norman Foster, Judith Allen, Sidney Blackmer.

Casino Murder Case (Metro)—Strictly for the mystery-story trade, to whom no murder can be too cold-blooded, so long as they have their mechanical riddles. Paul Lukas, Allison Skipworth, Donald Cook, Louise Fazenda.

The Devil Is a Woman (Paramount)—Marlene Dietrich in a tawdry story about a fatal Spanish siren. Cameraman's holiday.

Fugitive Lady (Columbia)—Another crook reformed by romance. Neil Hamilton, Florence Rice.

High School Girl (Foy)—This film's pretense to a mothers-counsel-your-daughters theme is contemptible.

Girl of My Dreams (Monogram)—Mildly pleasant juvenile college romance, with songs. Arthur Lake, Mary Carlisle, Sterling Holloway.

Go Into Your Dance (Warner)—Elaborate musical with gangster and night club atmosphere. Al Jolson, Ruby Keeler.

Liliom (Fox)—A French version of Molnar's drama about the heartless carnival barker who is finally regenerated by suffering. Charles Boyer and Madeleine Ozeray. More than sufficiently realistic.

The Little Colonel (Fox)—Shirley Temple's laughter and her dances with Bill Robinson, Negro comedian, are the high spots in this often routine melodrama. Lionel Barrymore, Evelyn Venable, Hattie McDaniel.

Little Friend (Gaumont-British)—The agonized experiences of a child of estranged and thoughtless parents, with a poignant performance by Nova Pilbeam.

The Lives of a Bengal Lancer (Paramount)—A tale of British soldiering in India. One of the most popular films of the year, though not for those who do not wish to watch torture and battle scenes under any circumstances. Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone, Guy Standing, C. Aubrey Smith.

The Man Who Knew Too Much (Gaumont-British)—An ingenious shocker, directed with an uncommon feeling for suspense by Alfred Hitchcock. The closing gun battle leaves the scene strewn with victims. This and Peter Lorre's intensely baleful portrait of a callous kidnaper will be too painful for many persons. Leslie Banks and Edna Best as the parents of a child held hostage by an anarchist gang. Nova Pilbeam, Frank Vosper, Pierre Fresnay.

Princess O'Hara (Universal)—A cab man's daughter is accused of being a horse thief. Race track scenes and a fairy godmother to bring about the happy ending. Jean Parker, Chester Morris, Leon Errol.

A Shot in the Dark (Chesterfield)—Another murder mystery, shocking for the very young. The scene is a boys' college dormitory, and Robert Warwick unravels the crime. Doris Lloyd, Helen Jerome Eddy.

Sons of Steel (Chesterfield)—Long-lost heir to steel mill comes into his own and marries the daughter of the steelworker who reared him. Charles Starrett, Polly Ann Young, William Bakewell.

Moscow Laughs (Amkino)—Russian slapstick farce about a shepherd who was mistaken for a musician. Musical numbers done crudely but with disarming gusto.

Naughty Marietta (Metro)—Nelson Eddy, from the concert halls, has his first important film part as a captain of mercenaries in Louisiana colonizing days, singing Victor Herbert melodies with Jeannette MacDonald, who has the role of the French princess who ran away from a repellent marriage of convenience, and joined a boatload of girls going out to marry the settlers. Pleasing if you haven't heard "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life" once too often on the radio and don't expect operetta to be light-footed. The singing is beautifully recorded, apart from an apparent sacrifice of expressiveness for volume. There are slightly suggestive incidents which will offend some spectators. Frank Morgan, Douglas Dumbrille, Cecilia Parker. W. S. Van Dyke's direction does something to brighten the conventional libretto.

Nelson Eddy
In "Naughty Marietta."

Neath Arizona Skies (Monogram)—The brutality of melodramatic scenes is overdone, even for a saddle-and-sagebrush opus. Good riding and grand mountains.

Private Worlds (Paramount-Wanger)—Romance and intrigue among doctors and attendants of a hospital for mental defectives. People who do not wish to watch horrifying scenes should avoid this. It is alleged that this sensational material is offered as a tribute to the worthy persons engaged in such service.

Rocky Mountain Mystery (Paramount)—Another Western in which those responsible didn't know when to stop laying it on thick. Gruesome claptrap. Mrs. Leslie Carter, Chic Sale, Randolph Scott.

In Spite of Danger (Columbia)—The films revert to their infancy in this melodrama about gangsters in the trucking business. A runaway load of dynamite for the big thrill.

Traveling Saleslady (Warner)—Rowdy rivalries of toothpaste sales campaigns. Joan Blondell's goods sell best because they are flavored with liquors. Slapstick farce that drops now and then into off-color jests. Glenda Farrell, Hugh Herbert. Reminiscent of "It Pays to Advertise," except that that was all clean fun.

The Woman in Red (First National)—A rush job of story treatment and direction was evidently done on this story of two worthy young persons at the mercy of snobs of the Long Island horsy set. The result is a mediocre presentation of the talents of Barbara Stanwyck and Gene Raymond. One disgusting scene involves a drunken woman.

Vanessa (Metro)—Oppressive romance that might have been penned in the days of Charlotte Brontë, instead of last year by Hugh Walpole. The idea is to have the heroine suffer for 72 minutes, and then, when her husband passes on, she can marry Robert Montgomery at last. One longs to see someone who is happy or unhappy because of what he is instead of because of what is done to him by the string-pulling author. Once more Helen Hayes is called upon to salvage a painful story with her intelligence and charm. May Robson, Otto Kruger, Lewis Stone.

West Point of the Air (Metro)—Veteran flying instructor undertakes his hardest assignment when he tries to make a man out of his offensively weak son. Depicts the early history of aviation, by contrast with the latest methods and equipment. Thrilling airplane maneuvers well photographed. Wallace Beery, Robert Young, Lewis Stone, Maureen O'Sullivan.

[This guide is published every Saturday]

Liquor Advertising Vote Lost in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—By a vote of 63 to 41, the House defeated a measure to legalize liquor advertising in South Carolina. Thus the law prohibiting newspapers from carrying whisky advertisements remains intact.

Supporters of the measure contended that out-of-state newspapers and magazines carried liquor advertisements, and that papers within the State should be allowed the same privilege. Opponents held liquor advertisements would have a tendency to augment the consumption of liquor and undermine the work done in schools relative to teaching the detrimental effects of liquor drinking.

North Carolina Called To Return County 'Loans'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Forty-four North Carolina counties have called upon the Legislature to pay back "loans" for State highway construction aggregating $8,410,180. These "loans" were made as the result of special elections authorizing the issuance of county bonds. At that time, the counties were given to understand that the money would be paid back and, in a number of instances, this has been done.

Charles Ross, attorney for the State Highway and Public Works Commission, takes the position that the "loans" were "donations." Nevertheless, if the counties press their claims on the Assembly, it is believed that they can in all cases secure the return of the money.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Baneful—A stronger word than commonly considered. "Bane," which is used in the sense of "that which causes ruin or lasting injury," is derived from the Anglo-Saxon bana, "murderer," cognate with Icelandic bani, "death, slayer," and Swedish bane, "death."

Bel—The name of the Babylonian god is pronounced Bale (long a).

Blessed (Psalms 40:4)—Here a participial adjective and pronounced as two syllables.

Chaldeans—Kal-de'-anz (first a short, e long, second a clipped-short).

Counterpoise—A "counterpoise" is perhaps best described as a counterweight; that is, a weight acting against another—as a weight placed in one scale pan to balance something in the other. So-called powers or forces may also be figuratively designated "counterpoises," provided, of course, they are equivalents.

Diurnal—"Performed in a day." Sound it preferably di-ur'-nal (i long, u as in urn, a clipped-short).

Ecclesiastes—The first e is short. Remember that a vowel at the beginning of a word, followed by a doubled consonant, is generally short.

Logos—Log'-os (both vowels short).

Merodach—Preferably Me-ro'-dak (e as in create, o long, a short).

Ravening—Short a.

Spectral—The following definition is from the Oxford Dictionary: "Having the characteristics of a specter or phantom; ghostly, unsubstantial, unreal." Sound it spek'-tral (e short, a clipped-short).

Speculative—The new Webster's records secondary stress on the third syllable, thus making the pronunciation much simpler, spek'-u-lay-tiv (e short, u as in unite, a long, i short).

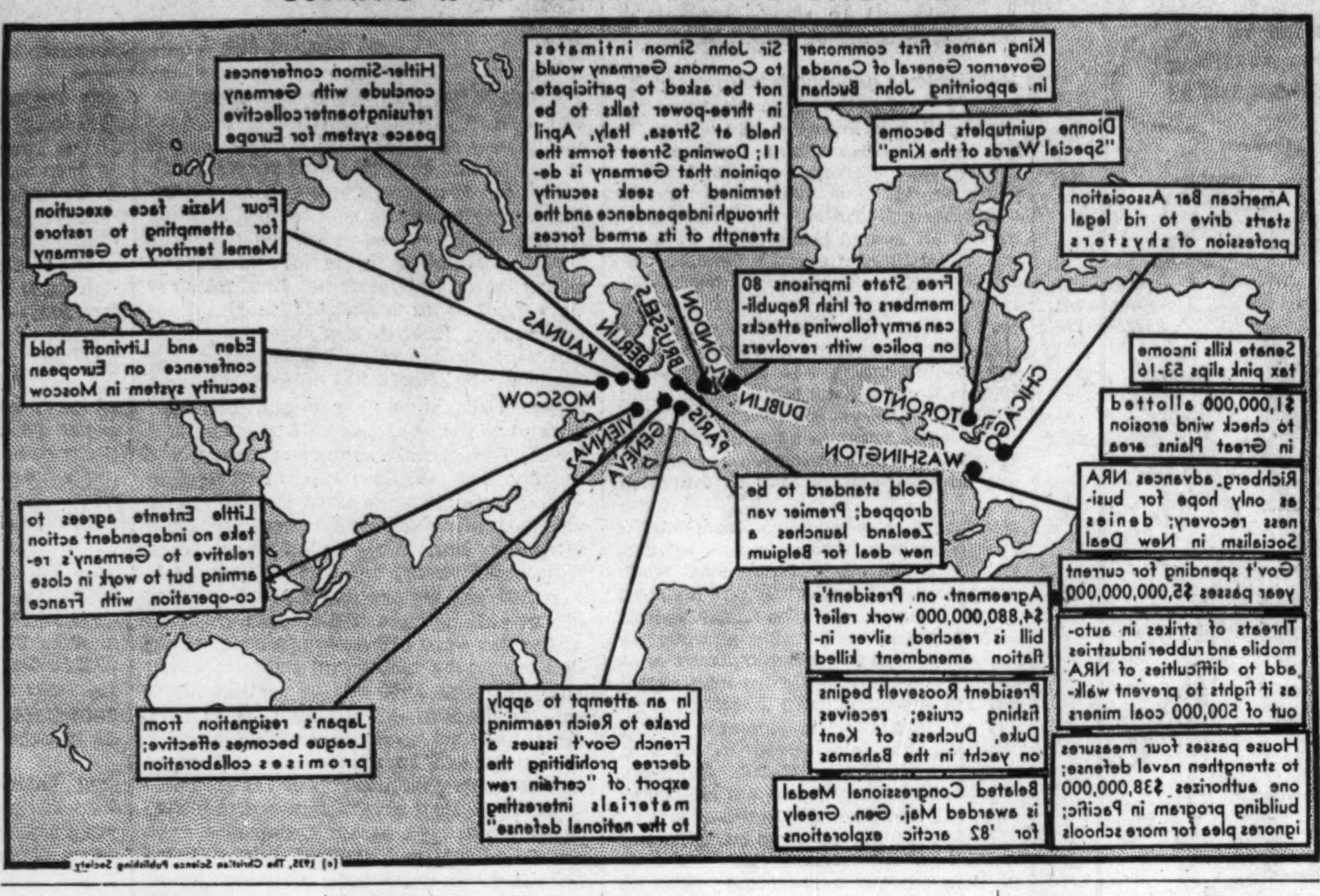
Tabernacle—Here, again, secondary stress on the third syllable simplifies things, tab'-er-nak-'l (each a short, e as in maker).

Thither(ward)—Both th's are "voiced" as in then, not "unvoiced" as in thin.

Final Vote on "Mary"—Votes are still being received, but the tabulation may as well be concluded, since a definite trend has been established. The score stands: 464 favor long a, May'-ry; 167 urge circumflex a, Mar'-y.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance



Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Syrophenician Woman

WE ARE told that when the Wayshower had made his way from Galilee to the territory surrounding Tyre and Sidon, he was accosted by a woman who "was a Greek, a Syrophenician by nation" (Mark 7:26), while Matthew, in the parallel account of the incident, writes of her as "a woman of Canaan" (Matt. 15:22). There is in reality no conflict between these two descriptions of the woman's nationality, for it appears that "Phoenicia is the original Canaan on the sea coast" (cf. Hastings Dictionary: I, 347); and the margin of the Revised Version suggests that the word rendered "Greek" in Mark 7:26 is to be taken to mean simply "a Gentile." Some suppose that, since there was a large colony of Phoenicians who lived at or near Carthage on the coast of North Africa, the woman mentioned in the New Testament is justly described by Mark as "a Syrophenician"—that is, a Phoenician who hailed from Syria, not northern Africa. The Gospel writers make it plain that, at all events, she was not a Jewess.

Daily Anecdote

The Last Was First

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER had an experience, perhaps paralleled by no other author, when he was writing the second volume of his "Spy." He had been sending his manuscript in to the publisher as fast as it was written. The publisher got apprehensive that the volume would grow to such length that it would consume all profits and asked for some assurance as to its termination.

Thereupon, Cooper sat down and wrote and paged the concluding chapter, sending it to the publisher. As a result this last chapter was in type before the preceding chapters had been written or had even been clearly thought out by the author.

Brevities

London Opinion: A bungalow which slowly revolves has been designed by an American architect. When unwelcome visitors are sighted coming up the garden path, the owner can accelerate so quickly that the whole house immediately becomes a baffling blur.

Punch: The success of a Scottish gardener in crossing the potato with the beetroot is regarded as a big step toward the cultivation of the salad in one plant.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch—Now Harvard has dropped Latin as an A. B. requirement, and that ought to bring in some good football material.

Des Moines Register: Admiral Byrd will have explaining to do when he disembarks, as polar exploring is one of the few heavy industries that never went under a code.

Quotation for Today

NO LONGER talk about the kind of man that a good man ought to be, but be such.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Perhaps

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I SPAKE unto Keturah, saying, I must hie me unto the shop of the Barber.

Now the daughter of the daughter of Keturah was there, and she spake unto me, saying, Grandpa, the Barber giveth unto every one that hath his hair cut a Stick of Gum. Wilt thou bring the Gum unto me?

And I answered and said unto her, Alas, my little maiden, it cannot be. Youth hath many privileges which belong not unto those advanced in years, and among them is the privilege of receiving Gum from the Barber. If there come unto the shop of the Barber a nice little girl, and she sitteth very quietly in his chair while he bobbeth her hair just below her ears, unto her doth he give a Stick of Gum. And peradventure there come unto his shop a Small Boy, and he maketh no fuss, but remaineth quietly in the chair, and goeth forth smiling like Mr. Zip-zip-zip, with his hair cut just as short as mine, unto him also doth the Barber give a Stick of Gum. But unto men like unto thy Grandpa doth he give no Gum, yea, though they be never so good. . . .

And she said, Grandpa, across the street from the shop of the Barber is a Drug Store. And in the Drug Store there is Gum. Howbeit, they give thee not one stick but five, and thou shalt give unto the man in the white coat a Nickel?

And I said, Between one stick which the Barber giveth free and five sticks which the man with the white coat in the Drug Store giveth for a nickel, is a measurable difference in good hard Cash.

And she waited a moment, and she said, Grandpa, wilt thou bring me the Gum?

And I said, Perhaps.

And she considered, and she asked, saying, Grandpa, what is the meaning of "Perhaps"?

And I said, the word Perhaps is a word of widely different connotations. For sometimes it meaneth, Not if I can think of some good reason for not doing it. And again it meaneth, It shall never be done. And once, a very long time ago, when I asked something of thy Grandma, and she said, Perhaps, that was a meaning still different.

And she said, Grandpa, what doth Perhaps mean when a little girl asketh her Grandpa for Gum and she asketh him very nicely and sayeth Please?

And I said, It meaneth that she shall have the Gum.

And she got it.

Now Keturah heard all this, and she said nothing, but I saw her smiling as though the little maiden were learning some things which her grandmother knew a long time ago.

And I said unto Keturah, I wonder if I could write a Parable about the different meanings of a word?

And Keturah said, Perhaps.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Sharp Scissors

IT WAS a matter of comment that one of the members always brought to her sewing club scissors sharpened to the queen's taste. When a reference was made to the matter she explained that her husband, being unemployed, had time to keep them in good condition.

Other members besought her to interest him in their dull tools, and she went home with her bag full of scissors. Later, carving knives, table and kitchen cutlery followed, and kept coming as the news of this possible neighborhood service spread.

As a result, one man found less unoccupied time on his hands, and a satisfactorily steady stream of dimes and quarters coming into the family exchequer.

Gertrude H.

In Lighter Vein

Misunderstood

A Highlander went into a shop in Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, to ask the price of a fine head of antlers. When he was told the price was £5, he remarked that that was awfu' dear.

"Off a deer!" exclaimed the shopkeeper. "Did you think they were off a rabbit?"—*Edinburgh Evening News.*

Shrewd

Barber: "It's raining very hard outside. Why not stay a while and have a shampoo?"

MacTavish: "No, thanks. I'll just keep my hat off walking home."—*Grit.*

Definite

"Ah, my little man, so you play baseball. Where do you play, in the outfield?"

"Naw, over in the municipal park."

Undisturbed

Teacher: "Your son is very backward in geography."

Father: "This does not matter. We have no money for traveling."—*Grit.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honesty

(Young People)

Philadelphia

ONE of the reasons why people do not give more liberally to the relief of the poor is because they read in the papers now and then of a family that takes advantage of the welfare agencies. There are proven cases showing that people with good positions and moderate salaries misrepresent facts and obtain relief. Such instances are given wide publicity, and unthinking people conclude that such practices are very common when in reality they are exceedingly rare.

However, here is an instance of honesty that is decidedly encouraging. A San Francisco family had been receiving aid from the Emergency Relief. The tide of fortune turned, and they inherited $2000. Ordinarily the sum would be considered so small that perhaps nothing would be said about it. But this man and his wife promptly went to headquarters, reported the fact, and gave a check for $218.13, the exact amount which they had received from the Government.

For the Scrapbook

Gems From Wisdom's Mine

Vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments, tales with reasons, asking of questions with telling of opinions, and jest with earnest; for it is a dull thing to tire and, as we say now, to jade anything too far.—Bacon.

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.—Thoreau.

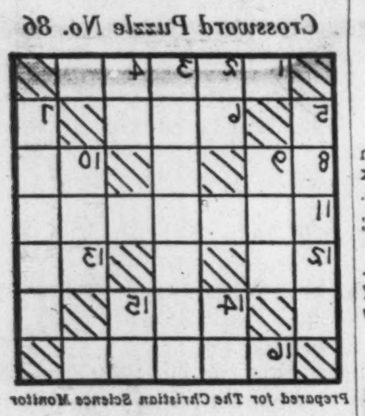
He is oft the wisest man who is not wise at all.—Wordsworth.

Youth is life's seedtime.—Holmes.

He who will not pardon others must not expect pardon himself.—Seneca.

An indolent man draws his breath but does not live.—Cicero.

Crossword Puzzle No. 86



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Vehicle
6—Bird's beak
8—By
10—Morindin dye
11—A color
12—Jewish month
13—City of Chaldea
14—Conjunction
16—A sluggish inlet

Down

2—Indefinite article
3—European republic
4—Inlet of the Arctic Ocean
5—Parrot
7—Watchful
9—Appendage
10—God of the sky
14—Clinker lava
15—Perform

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—And When Tubby's on the Job, It's Quite a Comfort

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Good Work

By Carmack